

The Worker

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OCTOBER 4, 1953

Register To Vote!

YOU MUST REGISTER in order to vote on Nov. 3. Registration days are Monday to Friday, Oct. 5 to Oct. 9, from 3 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., and Saturday, Oct. 10 from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

You can register, if, as of Nov. 3, you have lived in New York State for one year, in New York City for four months, and in your election district for 30 days.

If you cannot be in the city on election day, Nov. 3, you can apply for an absentee ballot when you register.

The Worker urges its readers to enroll in the American Labor Party.

16 Pages

26

Price 10 Cents

New Impy Threat Rouses Labor

NEW YORK LABOR CAN BLOCK THE DEWEY-FARLEY SCHEME

The following editorial appeared in the Daily Worker Thursday morning:

The re-entry of Mayor Impellitteri into the election campaign once again raises the serious danger of the Dewey-Farley forces taking over the city either through Impellitteri or Riegelman.

The fact that Impellitteri has decided to run in spite of his resounding defeat in the pri-

maries, shows to what length the Dewey-Farley gang will go to place the city under reactionary control in preparation for 1954 and 1956.

Impellitteri's announcement of his "independent" candidacy, in his decision to create a five-way race, was shot through with McCarthyism. It was a thinly disguised appeal to the most reactionary section of the Democratic Party — the Christian

Front crowd which cooperates nationally with the Dixiecrats.

The Mayor's statement that Wagner and Halley "represent a brand of socialistic thinking" is the kind of attack the Republicans and Dixiecrats have made for years on anybody supporting New Deal policies. It is of a piece with Republican Riegelman's attack on the same candidates on the ground that each is backed by various sec-

tions of labor.

In our editorial of Sept. 17 on the primary results, we said:

"If Impellitteri should decide to run, disguised as an 'independent,' it will require a special effort by organized labor not to permit the victory of either member of the Dewey team."

Impellitteri's re-entry into the race means that this SPECIAL (Continued on Page 15)

60,000 Dockers Strike East Coast; Eisenhower Hastens T-H Injunction

— See Page 2 —



Members of the AFL Seafarer's International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods . . .

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as if we had reached the end of our resources. But we are far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$16,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is per-

haps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I feel I must send what I could to keep The Worker going—a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself. If we ever needed a workers' press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds. . . . This is something our friends

will not allow to happen."

". . . the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds"—this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700,

and have only just got started.

Michiganers have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days, her music studies.

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Start this series today. Turn to Page 2.

Eisenhower Invokes T-H as 60,000 Dockers Strike

A STRIKE of 60,000 longshoremen, tying up ports from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., no sooner got under way last Thursday than President Eisenhower, responding to an appeal of the shipping interests, involved a Taft-Hartley injunction. Strategists of the ousted Joe Ryan union received the injunction with relief and hastened to give advance notice they'll comply with it, probably by Monday when the required legal formalities are processed in Washington.

The walkout was deliberately provoked by the shipping companies as they sought to capitalize on the struggle between the AFL and the ousted racket-run International Longshoremen's Association and on the newly enacted law putting dock hiring under state supervision.

The break came between the shipping employers and negotiators of Ryan's ILA ostensibly over the small margin of five cents an hour. The employers offered an 8½-cent package, the union insisted 12½.

BUT THE ILA'S negotiators, literally crawling for a deal with the shippers, abandoned about everything they started out to get. That included the original demand of a raise of 50 cents an hour, a joint hiring hall with the employers. And they yielded to the demand for a compulsory arbitrator in the port of New York with power to impose fines for participation in "unauthorized" strikes.

The shipowners apparently felt this was their opportunity and forced a strike. The walkout came as the newly-chartered ILA-AFL sent hundreds of organizers to the docks in a drive to win the longshoremen from the mobsters-run Ryan union. Despite the strife between the two unions, there was an unwritten understanding as the walkout took effect that no longshoremen, whether in or out of the AFL, would cross picket lines.

Simultaneous with the walkout, longshoremen in New York and New Jersey received blanks from the Waterfront Commission set up under the new law, which they are required to fill out to qualify for work, with Dec. 1 the deadline.

Spokesmen for the new AFL union appeared tight-lipped as the walkout began and said nothing of the reported plan in Washington to slap a Taft-Hartley injunction on the walkout. Ryan's office said the writ would be respected.

The struggle in the port of

New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the ILA is the union that called strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is

petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little mimeographed paper that has been the uninterrupted voice of the rank and file in the port of New York since the 1951 rank and file strike, called on the longshoremen to support the new AFL union and at the same time observe the "No-contract, no-work" tradition.

"Now we have the chance to oust Ryan and the gangsters and to build a new democratic union," says Dockers News, "let's not miss this opportunity."

DOCKERS NEWS noted that (Continued on Page 15)

Time for Peace Parleys, Potofsky Tells State CIO

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A HIGHLIGHT of the New York State CIO Convention in Long Beach, N.Y., last week, was the address of Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Jacob S. Potofsky, calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Sharply critical of the Administration's failure to involve labor in the shaping of foreign policy, Potofsky called for "a complete re-evaluation of the policies of the Administration in Washington and of the Congress."

While starting from the point of view of the big lie of Communist "aggression" and "belligerency," the veteran labor leader declared:

"The fact is that today one-half of the globe is under communist domination. We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ASSERTING THAT the alternative to "dealing" with the Soviet Union "may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization," Potofsky stated: "But there are no

international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation."

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor," he continued. "It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for."

Turning to the "disease known as McCarthyism," Potofsky declared:

"Unless and until McCarthyism and McCarranism are rooted out, unless the reign of fear, distrust, hysteria and terror to which so many people in high places have succumbed, is extirpated at home, our need to win friends and allies throughout the world, and to influence the uncommitted peoples of Asia, may fail dismally."

THE FOREIGN policy adopted by the convention, however, failed to reflect the forward-moving thinking of Potofsky's speech.

While attacking those in the Administration who propagate the

"go-it-alone" insanity, the resolution continued the line of supporting the cold war and calling for increased instead of decreased armaments.

Denouncing the fact that the "McCarthyites of all stripes" have a free hand in setting foreign policy, the resolution attacked the "recklessly reactionary" McCarran immigration policies. Refusal of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations to sign the Human Rights covenant was in line with the "nationally suicidal idea of go-it-alone."

The outstanding position in terms of domestic policy, was the repeated denunciation of the Eisenhower administration for its turning the nation over to "big business domination" and its codding of the McCarthy-McCarran ultra-reactionaries.

The three major tasks of labor, the convention resolved, are the development of political action to defeat the Republicans in the 1953, 1954 and 1956 elections; the achievements of organic unity of the trade union movement; and the organization of the unorganized.

WIN 20-CENT RAISE
DETROIT (PE)—Striking just when delay before freezing weather might bring Detroit expressway extensions, Cement Masons Local 514, AFL, brought contractors to time with a raise of 20 cents an hour. The new minimum is \$2.80 an hour.

UE Convention Mapped Plan for Peace, Jobs

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

PRACTICAL ANSWERS to the knottiest problems facing American workers—maintaining jobs and wage standards in peacetime—were contained this week in the program of the UE.

From their convention in Chicago, delegates of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers carried home a plan that is not a slick cure-all but a guide for struggle.

And the convention made it clear that the key is struggle against "the Big Business policies of profit greed which have steadily slashed the capacity of the American people to buy the products of our factories."

The UE called on the labor unions of America to open a two-front battle for the very livelihood of their members.

ONE PHASE is in the shops where it was indicated, every success of the movement.

tling down wages, in imposing speedup, in undermining the fighting unity of the workers—all these lead America closer to the brink of economic chaos.

"The existence of a strong united labor movement is a road block to this drive for war and more profits," the delegates stated.

The second aspect of the US's "Peace and Jobs" program centered on legislative and political action. The convention sounded the warning that the Big Business administration in Washington is "pushing for more war spending and even war itself as their means of keeping their profitable economy."

In its plea to American labor

No Thought Control or Bookburning, Says AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS.

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them," declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights, combining both racial and political discrimination issues, contained no mention of McCarthy. But in another resolution, the convention, charging "abuse of power" by congressional committees, called for appropriate rules to govern hearings.

The convention further gave endorsement to the executive council's "unreserved condemnation of all attempts to curb freedom of thought or of speech." This is probably the farthest the AFL had gone to express alarm over the witch-hunt hysteria of recent years. The endorsed Council statement said:

"We cannot tolerate the wrecking of lives of innocent citizens by the mere exercise of discrimination or

allegation. Nor can we relinquish the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant; or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

"Above all else we must safeguard the freedom of the mind. Free excess to information, free inquiry, free press, free argument and debate are the source of all progress. Democracy is not so weak, our faith in it is not so faltering and our fight for it is not so dubious that we should seek refuge in censorship and the suppression of ideas. Books must not burn in America as long as Amer-

(Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Unity Wins Pact from Armour

FOLLOWING a series of warning stoppages in plants throughout the country, including a walkout of all Chicago plants, Amour & Co. reached an agreement with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters following all-night joint negotiations Wednesday. Hailed as an example of the power of CIO-AFL unity, the agreement came as a result of the mutual action of both unions, in accordance with their agreement, and a pledge by either not to settle unless terms are satisfactory for both.

The terms are expected to serve as a basis for agreement with the others of the big four packers.

The agreement calls for a straight five-cent hourly raise and payment by the companies of the full cost of a medical plan estimated tax at 4½ cents an hour.

THERE WAS a noticeable lag in August employment, according to the Department of Labor with a smaller pickup of employment for the period than any time since 1945.

THE CIO issued its call for the 15th Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 16-20.

WITH THE STRIKE of 1,500 workers of the Hat Corporation of America in its 13th week, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL, is floating a \$500,000 bond issue to finance the walkout to carry the struggle to victory. The union has already spent \$400,000 on the walkout, \$160,000 of it a loan from the ILGWU. About 40 percent of the loan was already subscribed by members of the union.

THE HARD-FOUGHT 16-week strike of 5,000 Arma Corp. workers in Mineola, L.I., and Brooklyn was settled on the basis of raises ranging from nine to 14 cents an hour and reinstatement of 158 workers laid off prior to the strike. The unions are the IUE-CIO and the unaffiliated Engineers Association of Arma.

THE STRIKE of Hearn Department Store workers, which began May 13, continued as the company rejected an offer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, to take off the pickets if 600 strikers were reinstated. The company placed another ad in the paper, red-baiting the leaders of the DPO.

WIN 20-CENT RAISE
DETROIT (PE)—Striking just when delay before freezing weather might bring Detroit expressway extensions, Cement Masons Local 514, AFL, brought contractors to time with a raise of 20 cents an hour. The new minimum is \$2.80 an hour.

'THE END OF THE TRAIL'

[with apologies to Remington]



World of Labor

Dulles Scored at St. Louis Where Nixon Floundered

By GEORGE MORRIS

ST. LOUIS.

THE AFL CONVENTION held in this city served as a platform for a dramatic debate between the Eisenhower administration and the leaders of the Federation—a debate that could be regarded as the kickoff for the election campaign. The spotlight, unquestionably, was upon Martin Durkin who shortly before the convention resigned as Secretary of Labor and slammed the door as he walked out on President Eisenhower, charging him with renegeing on the agreed-upon message to Congress recommending 19 Taft-Hartley amendments. The story as he told it, was well known. But Durkin inscribed the double-cross brandmark on the Eisenhower administration.

The spotlight was equally upon Vice President Nixon whom the President sent to deliver his message and present his side. Nixon, who is hardly a fitting person to speak before a labor audience, shown on the AFL's congressional record as one of the most "wrong" members of Congress, cut a miserable figure. His most foolish act was to put the issue as to whether the President or Durkin told the truth. And the President's message did little good for the administration by his reaffirmation of support for the Taft-Hartley law and by the suggestion that labor unions refrain from taking political sides.

THE CONVENTION was pitched to a unanimous struggle against the administration. George Meany and others denounced the Washington regime as serving the "greedy few." It looked very bad for the administration.

Then the White House pulled out its major trump card. It counted on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, who was scheduled to speak on the following day, well aware that on foreign policy the labor leaders were prisoners of the administration. Dulles gave the labor leaders what they wanted—a vicious red-baiting speech full of falsehoods and slanders on the Soviet Union's peace policy and the living conditions of its people. A convention that seemed aggressive and united against the Washington administration, became disarmed over-night. The interest of the labor leaders shifted from an all-out political drive to defeat the administration, to Dulles' proposal that "In this matter (anti-Communism)

there should be closer partnership between us."

The men who a day before shouted loudly that they believe Durkin and not the White House, now absorbed all the falsehoods dished out to them by Dulles as though they were the gospel truth.

LADING up the AFL leaders with heavy praise for their fight on Communism, Dulles suggested that on that "contrived" they "have not always received the official support and backing you deserve." This was a hint that on the matter of fighting Communism the front door of the White House is always open to the AFL. In short, Dulles, rebutting the argument that had developed so much heat, in effect told the labor leaders: here's a worthwhile cause in which we can really be partners, why get excited over the Taft-Hartley law, the give-away program and all other matters so trivial compared to "our survival."

The convention, of course, did not choose between Dulles' proposal and the decision already made to fight the administration as a big business government. The basic theses of the general course approved holds that it is possible to embrace the administration on foreign policy and fight it as a big business administration on all other issues. The same line was followed in the 1952 convention when Eisenhower, although rejected, was highly praised on foreign policy. This pulling in opposite directions confused labor's role in the election and unquestionably affected the election results.

THE DRAMA at the convention made this confusion and double-talking line even more apparent. The administration's people must have been congratulating themselves for their strategy. The effect of the line, as put forward by Dulles, was to succeed where Nixon's mission failed, and it serves to take the vigor, punch and determination out of labor's political drive for next year and 1956. All the talk and resolutions passed, for wage increases, more federal housing, school construction, expansion of social security and the rest of the "anti-depression" program, turn into insignificance in face of the fake claim accepted by the labor leaders that the "survival" of the country is threatened.

It is in those terms that Eisenhower's slogan "no sacrifice

is too great" must be understood. Having accepted the Eisenhower-Dulles theses, how can the labor leaders seriously challenge the administration on that slogan?

It is on the basis of that position that the policy approved in the convention, attacked the Eisenhower administration for some arms cuts and charged it with endangering the "security" of the country. Here, of course, we should not minimize an influence in labor, carried still further by the labor bureaucracy, that views a "prosperity" based on a war economy with favor and regards with alarm even a small tapering off of production of certain armaments.

THE SO-CALLED "liberal" speakers who came before the convention, notably Missouri Democratic Senators Stuart Symington and Thomas C. Hennings went even beyond Dulles in whooping up a warlike position. They denounced the administration for not increasing the arms budget.

This recalls again the experience of 1952 when, as everybody now concedes, Eisenhower's victory came largely from voters who believed he'd bring peace. The AFL leaders continued to cling to the coattails of Democratic politicians and to this line of sure defeat, when they should be pressing the Democrats to learn from the last defeat. They ought to see, if they want to see, that they can't take the domestic issues plus a pro-war line to the people and win; the domestic issues plus a peace line, can win.



Two Trials, the Same Judge and Court

Medina Blesses the Money Changers

By ART SHIELDS

JUDGE Medina was "tired."

The long show was over. For three years he had swung back and forth in the rocking swivel chair that they call a "bench" in the Foley Square court.

For three years he had listened respectfully to the law partners of John Foster Dulles and other bankers' attorneys. And he had heckled the prosecutors when they slapped the bankers' wrists. He rocked and listened and heckled and went to the ball games with the lawyers for both sides until the experts decided the show had gone on long enough. Then he played out the last act that had been written in advance.

He whitewashed the 17 investment banking houses that were accused of monopolizing America's credit. And he threw out the multi-billion dollar case that went to trial in November, 1950. He threw it out so hard that the government can't try the case again. He dismissed the case, "on the merits and with prejudice," his opinion said, so that the bankers can't be molested on this issue again.

THE END came on Sept. 22 of this year.

The chief actor was "tired." Very tired, he said. He's 65. And he told reporters that he almost had a nervous collapse a year ago. . . . The strain of the sitting was too great. . . . He saved himself by taking a week's vacation every month for the rest of the trial. I think many 65-year-old coal miners would survive if they could play it that way.

The judge used to tell such sad stories also when he was presiding over the trial of Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, Ben Davis, Henry Winston, Bob Thompson and six other Communist leaders. He was a martyr then too. And he boasted that he kept himself going only by submitting to the sternest regimen. He allowed himself only two cocktails a day until the Communists were sentenced to prison, he confided to reporters.

One can understand the reason for the cocktail limit. A third drink might have spoiled the judge's act. But one wonders why he got so tired in the two trials when the verdicts were fore-ordained. The bankers had no more chance of being convicted than the Communist peace spokesmen had of being acquitted in the temple of Wall Street.

The banking trust that Judge Medina whitewashed and acquitted included the following giant firms:

MORGAN STANLEY & CO., the House of Morgan's investment banking firm;

HARRIMAN, RIPLEY & CO.;

THE FIRST BOSTON CORP.;

KUHN, LOEB & CO.; DILLON, READ & CO.; LEHMAN BROS.;

GOLDMAN SACHS & CO.; EASTMAN, DILLON & CO.; STONE & WEBSTER SECURITIES CORP.;

HARRIS, HALL & CO.; GLORE, FORGAN & CO.;

WHITE, WELD & CO.; UNION SECURITIES CORP.;

SMITH, BARNEY & CO.; BLYTH & CO., INC.

justice on Foley Square.

THE BANKING trial should have been especially easy on the judicial nerves. It was held in a cozy little room on the 15th floor of the Foley Square courthouse. There Medina met with his friends, yes, very good friends. Some of them had loaned him nearly half a million dollars some years before. And most of the debt was still unpaid when the trial of his money-lenders began.

The story of Judge Medina's debt to the bankers goes back to the stormy 1930s when the Communists were leading tenants in rent strikes. The judge was a slum landlord then. He had acquired half a million dollars of cold water flats from the estate of an aged woman client, who was contesting a will. And the rents were coming in.

The rents were coming in with the help of evictions. Medina started more than 100 eviction proceedings against his poor Negro and white tenants when their rent fell behind. But he was worried by the rent strike movement, whose leader, Carl Winter, he was later to send to prison. And he went to the bankers for help.

THE BANKERS responded. They loaned the future judge the half million to tear down his slum properties and to build two fine apartment houses on New York's Upper East Side.

The new properties gave Mo

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State Dept. Hits at Peace Talks

By JOHN PITTMAN

NEW PROPOSALS and demands to settle disputed global issues through negotiations have swamped the Eisenhower Administration. Deepening the crisis of Eisenhower's foreign policy, they have created new opportunities for U.S. trade unions, the Negro people and democratic organizations to influence U.S. foreign relations in the national interest.

NEW DEMANDS came both from abroad and at home.

In our own country, former President Harry Truman and his Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed support for a policy of negotiation with the Soviet Union. Their support, however, was weakened by claims that the Truman Administration policy of "building situations of strength" had brought about the favorable opportunities for negotiation; and by their insistence on measures to heat up the cold war, such as continued support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of the Pacific Alliances and the European Army, and of continued militarization.

More important, a number of trade union bodies heard sharp criticism of Eisenhower's foreign policy. The AFL convention was informed of its bankruptcy by Irving Brown, an official who had given his all to achieve its success. The New York State CIO heard a demand for negotiations as a method of peaceable settlement. And the independent United Electrical Workers adopted a resolution calling for a crusade for peace through negotiation.

THESE AND SIMILAR de-

velopments in the United States coincided with demands and proposals from abroad.

Following a unanimous demand for a top-level Four Power meeting by the recent British Trades Union Congress, Labor Party spokesmen meeting in convention at Margate, England, levelled sharp attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles policy. Welsh M. P. Harold Davies asserted that "the Communist world" was trying a new way of life and that "all the bombers and all the hydrogen bombs will not stop the surge of this new life."

At the same time, the British Prime Minister's residence issued a statement that Sir Winston Churchill had not changed his mind in any way about his proposals of last May 11 for a Big Four meeting.

On the same day, speaking in the general debate at the United Nations Assembly, India's V. K. Krishna Menon urged a Big Four meeting of the heads of state, and announced he would ask the UN to adopt such a proposal during its eighth session.

To all these demands, the State Department replied with hackneyed arguments: no top-level conference can do any more than conferences on lower levels are doing. But such an argument has failed to satisfy opinion both abroad and at home.

BIGGEST BLOW to the policy of "no negotiations" came from the Soviet Union. In notes to the United States, Britain and France, the Soviet government proposed:

"1-To consider at a conference composed of ministers of foreign affairs of the United States, United Kingdom, France, the Chinese People's Republic, and the Soviet Union measures to lessen

tension in international relations. "2-To discuss at a conference composed of the foreign ministers of the United States, France, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union the German problem, including all proposals introduced in the course of preparing the conference."

The Soviet note expressed Moscow's "readiness to continue discussions" of an Austrian treaty "in normal diplomatic channels." It insisted that "to achieve a general lessening of tension in international relations continual participation of the Chinese People's Republic is necessary." And it also insisted that "consideration of the German problem at the coming conference should include all basic questions . . . and, in addition, that representatives of both Western and Eastern Germany should take part in this discussion."

IMMEDIATE REPLY of the State Department was also hackneyed. It charged that the Soviet Union was "evasive" and pursuing "dilatory tactics." It said most of the Soviet arguments were "Communist propaganda."

Meanwhile, in the UN Assembly's First (Political and Security) Committee, U. S. delegate Henry Cabot Lodge indicated the Eisenhower-Dulles policy of inflexible devotion to the cold war had undergone no change whatsoever. Lodge led the gangup of the Committee voting majority which postponed discussion of the Korean item to the end of the agenda, although the Soviet and other delegations waged a hard fight to consider the question so that the Korean political conference might be held on schedule, October 28. For the Eisenhower Administration, it was still a matter of "Take our terms, or else!"

THE WEEK IN WORLD AFFAIRS

- POW Meetings in Korea
- As the Rainy Season Ends

EXPLANATION meetings have gotten under way in Korea for the 22,600 Korean and Chinese POW's who are said to be unwilling to return home, and big surprises may be in the offing. Indications are that many of the POW's, supposedly anti-Communist, will elect to return home after all. The explanation meetings will be private and obligatory for each POW, according to a decision of the Neutral Nations Commission which the United States strongly opposed. After 90 days of these interviews, the fate of the remaining POW's will come before the Korean political conference, when that parley takes place. Twenty-three Americans, who chose to stay in the Far East, will also be subject to the explanations from the United States side.



ANTON ZAPATOCKY
Price Cuts in Czechoslovakia

IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, the government of Premier Anton Zapatocky announced sweeping reductions in prices of consumers' goods. It was the follow-up of the Czechoslovak pledges that last Spring's currency reform would quickly benefit the workers by higher living standards.

THE RICHT-WING coalition in Western Berlin is unhinged by the heart failure at the age of 64 of Social-Democratic leader, Ernst Reuter. Successor is likely to be a Christian-Democrat, and this will help consolidate Konrad Adenauer's position in traditionally Social-Democratic and Protestant territory.

BRITAIN'S Labor Party conference, after a session which featured very strong attacks on President Eisenhower's policies, and demands that Britain withdraw from "Uncle Sam's pawnshop," closed with unity of left and right wings and re-election of six Bevanite spokesmen in the Labor Party executive.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, the racist regime of Premier Daniel F. Malan pushed ahead with plans to disfranchise 50,000 voters of the Cape province and tighten his restrictions against all colored peoples. The Rev. Wilburn Camrock Campbell, Protestant bishop of West Virginia reported last week after a visit to South Africa that Malan's policies were leading to a violent upheaval. A radio interview with Campbell, which was mildly critical of Malan's policies, was suppressed in South Africa, the Bishop reported.

DICTATOR BATISTA'S repression of all democratic forces in Cuba coincident with the trial of 101 independent and Popular Socialist Party leaders was dramatized by raids of the famous University of Havana and widespread arrests of student leaders. Batista's police have now taken to detention and search of Latin American travelers. Mexican and Central American youth leaders returning from the Festival in Bucharest were subject to mistreatment in Havana last week.

IN WASHINGTON. Senator Joseph McCarthy admitted that headline sensations, emanating from his crowd, about the alleged escape of former Soviet security minister, Lavrenti Beria, was a hoax.

WRITER SAW FRANCO STRANGLE SPANISH DEMOCRACY

Sees Second Betrayal of Spanish People—and Peace

By JOSEPH NORTH

WHEN THE GALLANT survivors of Spain's Republican armies retreated across the Pyrenees into France that bleak winter of 1939 those of us Americans who had been in Spain knew that betrayal ple's state sealed its death warrant.

We are reminded of that time which ushered in World War II when we read of betrayal again this week. Our government has signed a military pact with Franco Spain to the consternation of untold millions. The New York Times announcing the pact said that "the Spanish dictatorship would be strengthened through United States economy and military assistance." It admitted what humanity knows.

The millionaires who would not strengthen the Republic of Spain could find the means to strengthen its murders. The money and arms we could not find to rescue a sister republic from death was found to rescue a fascist dictator from destruction. This is the way of the warmongers.

THE LESSON is not lost to the greater part of Europe, and I include Western Europe, the lands of our supposed allies. Every apprehension of our government's bellicose purpose was sharpened with the news that Franco traded bases for a quarter billion dollars consideration but which the authoritative "Foreign Affairs" estimates will be closer to three billions. Yesterday Franco dealt in marks and lire, today he pockets dollars.

When we sealed this pact with the ally of Adolf Hitler and Ben-

ito Mussolini lingering illusions vanished in many European homes. Such conservative French newspapers as *Le Monde* and *Combat* suggested that the Madrid agreements made the Atlantic treaty "look more offensive and less democratic." The Socialist newspaper *Le Populaire* said the United States accords were a "defeat for the free world." Across the Channel in London the Conservative Daily Telegraph called it a "bargain which cannot fail to reduce the authority of the United Nations." Whatever newspapers in France and Britain accepted the treaty, called it "regrettable military necessity."

AUTHORITATIVE American spokesmen are uneasy. They hereby inherit a tragic country ravaged by fascist war and illimitable poverty, a veritable quicksand into which billions of dollars will disappear—and, unless our people are alert—untold thousands of our boys.

Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the Times, is obliged to admit many unpalatable truths. The Spanish-army, he says, needs "complete re-equipment; its airforce is obsolete," no part of its midget navy is "modern." Its "obsolescent" transport system must be rehabilitated if the bases are to be supplied.

Infinitely more important than



(Continued on Page 10)

In Franco Spain there are 143 naval and air bases constructed or enlarged since the end of World War II with U. S. assistance, planning or supervision. They figure in the open and secret agreements reached between the Fascist government and the U. S. State Department last week. Planes, naval ships and troops will use them, as Hanson Baldwin, N. Y. Times expert, hinted, to terrorize the people of Western Europe who might vote to break away from Wall Street domination.

The Way It Looks on China's National Day

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

THE First of October is China's Fourth of July; the Chinese calls it National Day, and they celebrate it with parades in every city and village. This year, the New China's Fourth birthday must have seen a demonstration of confidence and strength and rejoicing even more fabulous than the one I witnessed just a year ago.

It is the year of the ending of the Korean war. The first milestone of the 5-year industrialization program has passed, and next Spring come the first nation-wide elections. In the bright autumn sunshine, the best season in northern China, perhaps three quarters of a million people are already at their places at 10 in the morning, sharp.

THOUSANDS of children, each with flower bouquets, are massed in the great clearing that opens southward from the Tien An-men, the Gate of Heavenly Peace, one of the ramparts of what used to be the Forbidden City. Its immense walls, barn-red in color, rise several hundred feet high, to a balustrade, above which is the arched roof of golden tiles. On the balustrade are several hundred of the leading men and women of all the parties that make up the People's Government. Contrary to what most Americans are told, the Chinese Communists do not govern alone; they lead a united front of many parties and non-partisan personalities. There they stand in their simple blue uniforms of the same style that is worn by any worker or peasant. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, heavy-shouldered and with a grave face that occasionally breaks into a boyish smile, is in the center, and alongside him may be Soong Ching-ling, with her dark sun glasses and soft, dimpled features; she is the widow of the great founder of modern China, Sun Yat-sen. The smiling foreign minister, is next to Chou En-lai, a

grandfatherly little man who is Li Chi-sen, once a Kuomintang general and now a vice-chairman.

TO THE LEFT, up the wide avenue, a jeep rolls forward with a stocky man in military uniform standing in it: he is General Chu Teh. He gives the salute, and stands at attention as guns boom toward the south, and there the spic and span Peoples Army band plays Chee Lai, the national anthem. Then the colors advance before the Tien An-men, and the giant tanks clatter past, followed by units of the Army and Navy and Airforce, while a squadron of jet planes sweeps overhead: who would have thought that the sons of peasants and rickshaw drivers, of textile workers and water-carriers of divided, disorganized, famine-ridden, flood-ravaged China would achieve this transformation?

In the grandstands, just across the moat from the Tien An-men, the diplomatic corps and the invited guests from many lands are watching. There is no great wall, no bamboo curtain around the New China. Labor leaders, political figures, artists, religious dignitaries and scholars from all of Asia, most of Europe and many other parts of the world are here

Part of a demonstration in Peking's Tien An-men

for this day. This year, the first major delegation of Japanese business men have come to Peking, and I can just imagine what must be going on in their minds as they watch the changed China.

BUT the military theme does not last very long. Soon the red and green and blue and white silk-en banners sweep down in front of the giant photos of Chairman Mao and Sun Yat-sen, and then come the half million or more citizens of Peking. Some carry the portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin which follow the portraits of China's other leaders. Others carry floats of industrial construction—the record-breaking achievements of the Anshan Steel Mills in the Northeast or the charts of how rice and wheat and cotton production have risen. Some are nurses and doctors, proud of the achievements in sanitation. Tens of thousands are students and teachers. And tens of thousands more are working people from the railway yards and steel mills of Peking's suburbs. Everybody is singing and cheering, 60 to 70 abreast, waving to the balustrade where Mao is standing, waving gaily colored banners and the jet-black hair of the youngsters contrast with the

(Continued on Page 14)



ON REVIEWING STAND are Vice Chairman H. Chi-sen, Vice Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Vice Chairman Chu Teh, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Premier Chou En-lai of the Central People's Government of China.

Wall St. Policy Meant Bloodshed for Puerto Rico

By RALPH CRANE

THE United States State Department is holding up Puerto Rico before the United Nations as a shining example of its benevolent policy which raised the island from colony of Spain to a free state.

But the real attitude of U. S. imperialism toward the Puerto Rican independence movement is exemplified by the Ponce Massacre, the shooting down in cold blood of unarmed people assembled in Ponce (the second largest city) on Palm Sunday, March 21, 1937, for a peaceful parade.

The Nationalistic Party of Puerto Rico was engaged at the time in a campaign for the reversal of the conviction of eight of its leaders (headed by Dr. Pedro Albizu Campos) who were sentenced on July 31, 1936 to six to ten year terms in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for alleged conspiracy against the U. S. government. Hundreds of meetings were held on the island, while in New York City, ten thousand people marched in protest.

TO HEAD OFF this widespread movement on behalf of the sentenced leaders and for Puerto Rican independence, the hated General Winship, U. S. appointed Governor, decided to drown in blood any parade or demonstration. He banned the parade for September 6, 1936 in San Juan, mobilizing police, soldiers and marines, equipped with tear gas and blackjacks. To avoid bloodshed, the National Defense Congress

called off the parade. Among other repressive measures, college professors and school teachers were forbidden to express publicly their political views and were forced to take an oath of allegiance to the U. S. Federal Constitution. Independence supporters were fired from the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration and from other public offices.

When the Boston Circuit Court of Appeals sustained the conviction of the eight Nationalist leaders, and an appeal was taken to the U. S. Supreme Court, the Nationalists decided to hold a parade in Ponce on March 21st, 1937. Under Ponce municipal regulations, no permit was required, but a request was made. The permit was granted on the day before the parade, but Governor Winship changed the Mayor's mind.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, when the marchers were assembled on the block near the Nationalist Club, they found themselves surrounded on all sides by policemen armed with machine guns and revolvers. Fearlessly, the order was given to march, whereupon the Chief of Police announced that the parade was banned. When the marchers defied the ban and took some forward steps, the police opened fire on bystanders as well as on marchers.

"The police ran amuck, lustig for blood," states the Report of the Commission of Inquiry on Civil Rights in Puerto Rico.

A SEVEN YEAR old girl, Georgina Valdez, was shot through the back, while running to a near-



National Guard troops armed with machine guns attacking the home of Blanca Canales, a Puerto Rican Nationalist leader in October 1950.

by church.

As Carmen Fernandez, age 33, fell severely wounded, a policeman struck her with his rifle, shouting: "Take this; be a Native-american!"

As Maria Hernandez, a member of the Republican Party, ran away, she was clubbed twice on the head by a policeman.

A fruit vendor several blocks from the scene had his skull opened by a police club. Several of the wounded had their arms and legs fractured.

Dr. Jose Candara, one of the

physicians who aided the wounded, testified that wounded people were shot again while fleeing for their lives.

Thirteen civilians died on the scene, and five later.

About 175 people were wounded.

One policeman died on the scene, another later from wounds. Six policemen were wounded.

The police casualties were due to police bullet crossfire, one of the was stupefied by tear gas and that he was in the line of fire.

Governor Winship in a whitewash report informed Washington that the Nationalists were to blame since they fired two shots immediately after the parade was banned. This was Lie No. 1

He stated that these shots struck two policemen, standing with the Chief of Police. Photos of the scene show no policemen close to the Chief. Lie No. 2

He stated that there followed a general exchange of shots between the Nationalists and the police, the Nationalists firing from

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COMMUNIST WINS PLACE ON NEW YORK BALLOT

9,500 Sign Charney Petitions

McCARTHYISM TOOK a shellacking in New York's lower Harlem last week. The Tammany Hall hacks infesting the New York City Board of Elections were openly astonished when Communist Party leader George Blake Charney walked into the Board's office Tuesday afternoon carrying the signatures of 8,381 New York voters nominating him for District Attorney of New York County. The next day, the Daily News garbage sheet carried a little box headed: "Red to Race Hogan for DA."

The five bound books of petitions brought to the Board of Elections by Charney and a group of his campaign workers, represented weeks of stair climbing, and explaining by hundreds of canvassers and dispatchers. None who signed the petitions had any doubts as to whether or not Charney is a Communist. Canvassers were instructed to make it clear that the World War II veteran is a leader of the Communist Party and a victim of the infamous Smith Act, now free on \$25,000 bail pending his conviction by the court of Federal Judge Dimock.

THE VOTERS were asked to sign the petitions on the basis of freedom.

THE WEEK IN NEGRO AFFAIRS

Baltimore Jimcrow Draws Fire

BALTIMORE, MD., one of the "gateways to the South," last week drew national indignation when a hotel refused to service Buddy Young, Negro football star of the Baltimore Colts, and a theatre denied its stage to Marion Anderson, the celebrated contralto. In the case of Buddy Young, he and his teammates walked out of a banquet in the Lord Baltimore hotel after he was refused service, the entire team later checking out and Carroll Rosenbloom, representing the Colt's management declared: "The hotel will never receive another quarter of Colt money as long as I have anything to do with the organization." Miss Anderson was barred from the stage of the Lyric Theatre where she had been booked for a concert by the Baltimore Fellowship, Inc., a group working for interracial understanding. The Lyric management would not yield to a plea from Gov. Theodore McKeldin that the jimmie policy be set aside. The Lyric's policy applies only to the stage since there is no jimmie seating in the theater.

NOW that the St. Louis Browns American League baseball team will be moving to Baltimore there are sure to be other tiffs with the long outdated policy of segregation followed by Baltimore establishments. For St. Louis has one Negro pitcher, Satchel Paige, and both the Cleveland and Chicago American League teams have Negro

players. All of these have to stay in centrally-located hotels. Other cities with big baseball teams have dropped their jimmie policies; and it does not seem likely that the fans and the players will allow Baltimore to much longer remain the lone standout.

THE Defense Department, ignoring President Eisenhower's order to abolish jimmie in schools on U. S. military establishments throughout the country by announcing 1955 as its target date, drew fire from two sources last week. The Baltimore Afro-American called attention to the fact that every civil rights statement of the President had been "brazenly defied" by his team, and added: "The word has spread among the players in the ranks that when it comes to civil rights the captain doesn't mean what he says." And the NAACP accused the Defense Department of entering into jimmie contracts which extended jimmie AFTER the anti-jimmie order was received.

A HOWL went up this week at the United Nations when Asian-African delegates learned that James F. Byrnes, America's Number One political racist, had been assigned as a representative on the Human Rights Commission. That just about makes it unanimous against Byrnes and exposes the official U. S. attitude on human rights as utterly cynical.

THE UNITED NATIONS delegates lounge is a sort of international crossroads where Africans, Asians, Europeans and Americans, in all of their varieties, mingle during brief moments of relaxations.

It is in the lounge that many delegates from abroad are learning more about certain policies of the U. S. Government than can be gleaned from speeches in UN committees.

Consider the recent scene in the UN lounge when an enterprising photographer sought to photograph together U. S. delegate James F. Byrnes and alternate delegates Rev. Archibald Carey. The photographers

caught Rev. Carey in the lounge and awaited Byrnes' entrance for picture.

When Byrnes appeared and saw he was being asked to pose with his fellow-delegate, a Chicago Negro clergyman, he gazed straight ahead, refusing even to recognize newsmen for fear he would also have to recognize socially the man with whom he is supposedly collaborating with on U. S. policy.

The scene was repeated later when Byrnes was asked to appear in a photograph with Mrs. Carmel C. Marr, Negro Near Eastern advisor to the U. S. delegation. In the Marr incident, Byrnes tempered his ra-

cism with the lame and lying excuse that he was not allowed to pose without permission of the head delegate.

These two exhibitions of racist manners were noted with indignation by the colored delegations to the United Nations. To them the Byrnes attitude explains why the United States delegation in UN persists in voting against freedom of colored peoples everywhere when their petitions are presented to UN.

Byrnes has come to symbolize the worst of even the Eisenhower Administration to foreigner and citizen alike. For just last week the American Federation of Labor convention in St.

Louis condemned the Byrnes appointment and branded him as a "white supremacist." This protest joins with that of most CIO unions, the Americans for Democratic Action the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other similar groups of citizens. To American Negroes Byrnes is known as "racist Number One." Eisenhower embraced Byrnes during the 1952 election campaign while the South Carolina governor was threatening to close the state's schools if the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that Negro children could no longer be cheated through jimmie.

A. W. B.



GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY (wearing glasses), candidate for District Attorney of New York County on the People's Rights Party ticket, is shown as he filed 9,500 nominating signatures at the Board of Elections Tuesday. Shown with him are his leading campaign workers.

Oil Tycoon Backs McCarthy TV Series

THERE'S BIG MONEY behind Jumping Joe McCarthy—and it doesn't come from working people. Ever since the headline-happy junior Senator from Wisconsin has been traipsing over the country, poking into everything from foreign policy to construction plumbing codes, speculation has been rife as to who put up the dough.

That's money other than that coming from the taxpayers and McCarthy has used plenty of that to keep his name in the headlines. He has done that through his circus-style televised "hearings" and through the use of his Congressional mailing frank.

But it never accounted for the TV and radio broadcasts, on which he appeared without official sanction, or for his stumping tours to work up a following for his objectives—the slaughter of democracy and the labelling of all peace moves as "treason."

THE MYSTERY of the pro-McCarthy dollars deepened when it was learned that a McCarthy-backed weekly series was being distributed over 115 radio stations and 30 TV stations. That's an undertaking which even few giant corporations would consider for strictly commercial programs.

This program, however, is far from strictly commercial. It is "educational," in the McCarthy style. Appearing under the deceiving title of "Facts Forum," the series tries to put over the McCarthyite slant on every subject from Korea to books.

result is going to be McCarthy's frequent appearance on television shows which are canned under his auspices and shipped around the country for release as straight discussion shows."

This oil man, Collins reported, is H. L. Hunt, the wealthiest of McCarthy's Texas oil contacts. Hunt is reputed to be worth \$600 million.

Collins, a friend of Tom Coleman, Wisconsin Republican boss, discovered the real purpose of the broadcasts when he was offered \$125 to appear on one of the programs. The offer was made by Victor Johnston, McCarthy's former administrative assistant and presently staff director of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee.

JOHNSTON admitted to Collins that he was using Hunt's money to contact "our kind of guys."

Collins was at first inclined to appear on the show until investigation disclosed the backers of this "factual" forum.

Commenting on the oil millions behind McCarthy, Collins stated: His nomination for the Presidency could be an objective."

Snub of U.S. Negro Shocks UN Delegates



BYRNES

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34th Anniversary of Communist Party

Dedicated to Democracy, Peace And Socialism for the U. S. A.

By JOSEPH NORTH

THIRTY-FOUR years ago this month a political party was born in Chicago whose delegates dedicated themselves to the propositions of democracy, prosperity, and peace. The party was formed by men and women who came from the great factory cities of the nation. Some had ancestors who fought in the Revolution, others were born in foreign-lands like many founders of this Republic. They were trade-unionists, working-people, white and Negro, in the great majority. The party they formed was the Communist Party.

None among them wanted a whack at the pork-barrel of political privilege. Personal advantage was not their goal. Their expressed aim was the well-being of their class, the working-class, their people, the American people. That was their ambition.

They convened to adopt the outlines of a program that could make America the Eden on earth for which countless patriots lived and died. They believed that the working-class is the decisive class in modern society and that ultimately Socialism, wherein the workers would own the means of production, would become the nation's way of life because the people would make it so.

THEY RESOLVED to devote their lives toward the advance of the immediate living standards of the working-class and fortify its democratic rights. They would strive for a nation at peace in a peaceful world.

That Party subsequently was maligned as no Party has been in all the history of our nation. The millionaire class and its spokesmen say the Communist Party is an alien to our tradition. Yet its thirty-four year old record, if properly evaluated, establishes it as the inheritor of all that was best in the experiences of the Knights of Labor, the IWW, the populist movements of the countryside, the plain

people to whom the words Wall Street were a curse for they had suffered much from the moneyed interest.

The enemies of that Party have hidden the truth from our people, that there were Communists in these states before there were Republicans. The first Communists were friends of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, men like August Wedemeyer who came here, after 1848, a penniless immigrant from Germany and he became a general in Lincoln's armies. Communist clubs of native and foreign-born workers flourished here before there was a Republican Party, that was founded in 1853.

These Marxists dreamed of a powerful labor movement in this country and as Americans they gave their years to that ideal.

THE COMMUNIST Party that was founded in 1919 carried on and if one will go to the records he will find that it was in the thick of every struggle to advance the cause of our working-class and of our nation.

Throughout the Twenties its voice urged American Labor to rally against the offensive of the employers that opened after World War I. Even then they worked to organize the great millions of the unorganized into trade unions.

What they foresaw, due to the power of their science, their philosophy, came to pass. They alone predicted the crisis of 1929 and urged American labor to gird itself for the trials to come.

No honest, knowledgeable American can deny what they accomplished in the grim days of the Thirties. Communists and their followers in the Unemployed Councils initiated the cry for unemployment and social insurance when William Green and Matthew Woll called it the European dole and fought it. They were called foreign agents as every progressive movement in America has been called. It is the classic pattern of reaction in this country. Jefferson was damned as an agent.

of Paris, a Jacobin, way back in the Revolutionary days.

THE COMMUNISTS persisted and unemployment insurance today is a law of the land. Victory did not come without infinite hardship and imprisonment. Communists led the Hunger Marchers from the industrial cities and the countryside to the state capitals, to Washington, they were clubbed and they were jailed and many learned them who it was that believes in force and violence. A nation of workers took up the cry for unemployment insurance until the millionaires conceded what the people forced them to concede.

Then came the great upsurge of labor, its counter-attack against unemployment and misery and the New Deal coalition was formed which won the Wagner Act from Congress. The CIO was born and there was no major picket-line which did not see Communists in the most advanced and perilous posts. They were maligned in the press, they were clubbed and put behind bars, but labor moved forward.

SO IT WAS in every modern advance of our nation, the Communists worked in the South and their achievements in the Scottsboro and Herndon cases is history now. What they accomplished in the struggle for Negro rights and the liberation of the Negro people from white supremacy's suppression can never be erased from the records. Everywhere, in the unions, and in the communities they fought for equal job/rights, for upgrading, for equal participation and leadership in the trade-unions, for an end to discrimination in housing and education. What was won is in no small measure due to their pertinacity and foresight.

When World War II came sixteen thousand of their relatively small party fought on the battle-lines and the numbers who received awards for their meritorious

(Continued on Page 14)



-from a drawing by Hugo Gellert.

On the Way

They Just Won't Take Any Stuff

By ABNER W. BERRY

THE TWO MEN, both Negroes, were arguing in a Harlem bar over the political position of Paul Robeson.

"I'm not against Robeson at all," explained the one who was a professional politician, "I just don't think he should have made himself expendable by trying to cut corners."

"Man, what do you mean by 'trying to cut corners'?" argued a younger man. "He just wouldn't take any stuff. If it was left to you, you would say that we ought to take the stuff the big white folks are handing us until they are ready to stop it. But Paul Robeson is ready to stop the stuff right now, and I'm with him. I'm tired of this waiting until we educate, legislate, arbitrate and investigate about something I'm supposed to have right now."

In many places, the Negro people who in the majority agree with the sentiments of the young Negro expressed in an argument with a political leader are acting to make the sentiments into reality. In Harlem, New York, the Negroes united across party lines and fought to get a Negro borough president chosen on all party tickets. In Patterson, New Jersey, one of the most vigorous civic organizations in town is the Committee for Negro Representation in Government. We all know about the growth of such movements in the towns throughout the state of North Carolina, where early this year some 18 Negro candidates sought municipal offices, five of them winning. This type of activity is going on in just about every population center from East to West, North and South.

SO THE NEGRO PEOPLE aren't waiting for the U.S. Supreme Court to enforce the 14th Amendment before they begin fighting for their rights. Nor are they placing all of the liberation eggs in the legislative basket and trusting to the ability to "educate" the lawmakers on the Negro question.

Like Paul Robeson, if not in full unity with him, they are striking out for freedom NOW. And if this is happening on the political front, it also has its counterpart on the industrial front. For there is not an industry with a trade union of any size in which the Negro workers do not have a club where they can take up the problems which are theirs as second class citizens. This is true of the steel industry in every important steel mill of the nation. It is true of the food industry and the transport industry of New York City.

Why, in view of this has there been such an outcry in some labor unions against the National Negro Labor Council, a group initiated by Negro industrial workers to fight against the job discrimination, both in hiring and up-grading which confronts Negro workers? It is understandable why the big industrialists do not want the NLC to become strong, for this class depends upon a reserve of unemployed Negro labor and reaps the super-profits from the workers "last to be hired and first to be fired."

So, Big Business should fear and hate the organization of Negro laborers formed to break down the color bars dividing white from Negro on the jobs and in the trade unions. The Big Business organs tried their best to prevent the holding of the first Negro Labor Council Convention in Cincinnati, in October 1951. They ranted about "Communism seeking to mislead Negro workers" and had Cincinnati in a dither over the convention such as would be expected in anticipation of a bombing attack.

THE NLC SURVIVED THIS hysteria, held its convention, and went on to win the fight for jobs in the Sears Roebuck retail chain. In Detroit, the NLC won a membership in the AFL printers union for a Negro who previously had been barred and won the right of Negro youths in Louisville, Ky., to enroll in apprenticeship high school classes in order to prepare for jobs in the run-away electrical industry.

The NLC convention last year in Cleveland reflected these successes, despite the attempts of some trade union leaders to crush the movement.

But while some leaders were trying to head off the attempts of organized Negro workers to break through the Jim Crow job walls, the railroad industry remained Jim Crow, and Negroes still complained that atomic energy installations being built with millions of tax-payers' money would not hire Negro skilled workers. Big corporations like General Electric and the duPont Company (Delaware) were steadily moving their plants to the South, taking advantage of the racist laws in effect there. In the South these companies could not only exploit lower-paid white workers, but by keeping Negro workers out of the plants they would have a plentiful reserve of Negro labor.

The President's Government Contract Committee has been established to police the non-discrimination clauses in all government contracts. But it has never proven that the Bendix Radio company in Maryland now hires Negroes only as "maintenance workers" — broom-pushers. The Bethlehem steel company has a maintenance force 65 percent Negro while its production department has about 15 percent Negroes.

The Negro Labor Council is sorely needed in the light of the facts. And every worker should greet the fact that the NLC will hold its third Annual Convention in Chicago, Ill., Oct. 30, 31, and Nov. 1. The place is the Pershing Hotel. The times call for this organization now, even more than they did at the founding convention in Cincinnati. All local unions and rank-and-file groups, should be represented to help shape a program to end job Jim Crow.

The council in the spirit of Paul Robeson represents those Negro workers who are tired of "taking the stuff." It has won some significant victories, but final victory, real first class citizenship, is still ahead. But with such a group in the labor movement, spurring all of labor to do something about Jim Crow, we should soon see labor taking its rightful place as a fighter for human rights. This fight should go on in shops and factories, where the issues will be decided ultimately. And the stronger we make the NLC the quicker will come that day of freedom in which a strong labor movement which can pass and enforce the civil rights program now contained in nice resolutions.

On to Chicago Oct. 30!

Two Immortals

Scenes from the Lives of
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Part III

Ethel Joins Union; Begins Voice Study

GERTRUDE came from a home without brothers and sisters, and the Greenglass home, filled with children, noise and life, was a welcome contrast. Besides, there were homes on the Lower East Side even poorer than Ethel's, according to Gertrude. Hers was one of those, and its bleakness was to her more oppressive than Ethel's crowded quarters.

"Ethel loved her father and mother very much, and as often as I was in her home I never saw her other than demonstrative and affectionate with them," recalled Ethel's friend of the '30s.

The memory of Ethel's father as "an adorable little man with high red cheeks" still was vivid with her. "Ethel was wild about him. The kids ran in and out of his shop, asking for a penny or a nickel, and although he was always working he seemed to like their chatter."

If Mrs. Tessie Greenglass was lacking in warmth, as Laura indicated earlier, and others seen later, felt it escaped Gertrude. The way the entire family catered to little Doovey (David) was excessive, however, even to the family-starved Gertrude.

ETHEL WAS "crazy over Doovey," and there wasn't the ordinary squabbling that Gertrude observed with most girls who had young brothers or sisters.

She described the Greenglass home at 64 Sheriff St. in detail. From the shop in front, the visitor entered the narrow, dark, windowless bedroom where the father and mother slept. That led into the kitchen, "which is where visitors would sit, their feet in the oven, because it was so cold."

In the kitchen, as in most of the old cold water flats on the East Side, a tub stood on rather high legs, with an enamel top which could be removed by much tugging and lifting.

Behind the kitchen was the dining room, with a fake mantelpiece and a round massive dining room table. "We never lingered

long there. It was too cold in the winter and too depressing in summer. A window looked out onto slum backyards and a tree that was trying to grow without ever succeeding."

Upstairs the family rented three additional rooms for sleeping. Besides Ethel and Doovey, more than six years her junior, there were two sons, Sam, the eldest, Ethel's half-brother, and Bernie, two and a half years older than Ethel. The front room, with two windows facing the street and the only really light room in the home, must have

been Ethel's, she said, as she recalled that it was there Ethel placed the second-hand piano when she finally bought it.

"I can't remember anything else in the room, but they were all pretty bare of furniture."

ONCE SHE began working, Ethel turned over to her family all she earned except lunch money and bus or subway fares. Even Gertrude with her memory for concrete details, couldn't remember whole chapters of Ethel's early economic struggles, which were

traced through other sources. She didn't recall the particulars of Ethel's transition from a young woman wage earner who like herself had no idea of political struggle, to one who was union conscious and alive on the issues of Spain, collective security and the menace of fascism.

She remembered, however, how Ethel told her she was secretly a member of a union which was organizing at her shop, and how it seemed a thing to be taken for granted. Then she told her she was taking her lunch to work and, when the weather was nice, walking over to City Hall park to eat it. "I know I was surprised, and said I should think lunch time would be a good time to talk union. She only said she had to put aside some money and knew no other way to do it."

Later on Gertrude found what the lunch money was going for. Ethel had not given up her determination to study voice. She was taking lessons at the Carnegie Hall Studios, paying someone she spoke of only as "Madame" the sum of \$2 a lesson.

PIANOS were cheap, often available for only a cartage fee in those depression days when families were doubling up and "For Rent" signs multiplied. Ethel bought a second-hand piano and began piano lessons as well as studying voice with "Madame." At one point, another friend said, Ethel won a scholarship to the Henry Street settlement's music school on Pitt St.

"This meant a very heavy program," said Gertrude. "Ethel began making out nightly a little chart for herself for the next day. She is the only person I ever knew who wrote out an hour-by-hour, almost minute-by-minute program and stuck by it."

"One evening I went by and said, 'Let's go for a walk, like we used to do—but not on Rivington St.' I had taken a look at her serious face and so made the little joke. It was about Yom Kippur time, and we used to hate to walk on Rivington St. just before the holidays because they'd be preparing chickens kosher style and we couldn't stand to hear them squawk."

"But Ethel pointed to her little chart on the wall and said no, her schedule called for practicing. I was sort of mad."

Despite Ethel's clinging to her goal of voice study, she was now more interested in regaling her friends with a dramatic take-off on a boss than she was in a play about true artists starving in a

garret, a subject which had fired her imagination in her Clark House Players days.

WITH STORIES gleaned from fellow workers she would give impromptu dramatizations for Gertrude's benefit of a boss who boasted that he paid his shipping clerks at the rate of \$15 for two—they could divide it up any way they wanted. Or she would tell how at the end of a day he'd hand a bookkeeper a broom. By the time Ethel had started work there, however, FDR and the NRA had given them a raise and she made \$15 a week as a stenographer.

Gertrude had forgot the name of the firm, but from the trial record of 1950 it appears Ethel worked in the latter '30s for the Bell Textile Co., 353 Broadway, and from other records it appears she began there in about 1937. From the company outlet for a Calhoun, Ga., mill which makes bedspreads, to the park at Park Place and Broadway is seven blocks; closer is a park at Worth and Lafayette streets, which Ethel may have meant.

Apparently Ethel wasted no time on self-pity when some set-back occurred, but quietly and stubbornly set about making up for it. The day came when she felt sure enough of her voice to try for the Schola Cantorum, a celebrated chorus which on occasions sang in the Metropolitan Opera House. Choice of members was by competition and there was "plenty of it," said Gertrude.

BUT WHEN Ethel, trembling inwardly, stood before her judges, she discovered for the first time that one requirement was to read notes by sight. This she had not prepared for, and of course could not do. Undaunted, Ethel set out to teach herself to sight-read, and, after more auditioning, eventually scored, and for a year thereafter was the youngest member of the Schola Cantorum.

Even though she was no longer interested in a career in theatre, she sought out a group attached to one of the early housing developments, the Lavansburg Players, at-

ETHEL ROSENBERG



JULIUS ROSENBERG was 17, had just entered college when this photo was made in 1935.

One Fine Day,

(Un bel di vedremo)

from

MADAMA BUTTERFLY

Composed by

GIACOMO PUCCINI

ONE OF THE SONGS Ethel sang in her pleasant soprano was "One Fine Day" (Un bel di vedremo) from Puccini's "Madam Butterfly."



THE LAVANBERG HOUSE later the East Side Dramatic Group



A daytime Rivington St. scene, minus the pushcarts which lined the street when Ethel resided less than half a block from Rivington. It was down this street that Ethel and Gertrude often walked.

tended some of their rehearsals and their famed Friday night lectures by actors, directors and others from the Group Theatre. Gertrude said she was stimulated by the plays the group put on dealing with what was then called "social significance," something new in theatre, and believed she had a few bit roles in some performances.

The Lavensburg Players, later the East Side Dramatic Group, was organized by a young playwright, who had been stirred by the tenement fire at 137 Suffolk St. which claimed three lives. Aided by a talented young artist, interested in housing, he rounded up a bunch of young people and sponsorship by the East Side Tenants Union to present "Kingdom of 137." Later they put on "Netherworld," based on the case of five unemployed East Side youths who then faced the electric chair. (The playwright, interviewed later, said he knew her, that she was "around," and he knew Julie, and neither was in his group.)

THE FORMER artist who acted in the group now a businessman, had played with Ethel in Clark House Players, remembered seeing her at rehearsals and recalled her interest in the new "living newspaper" type of play put on by the East Side drama group, although he couldn't say whether she took part in any.

"In that period we were all interested in something—housing, or union activities, or community work," he said. "We grew up in such tumultuous times that to do anything else you'd have to be made of wood."

About this time or later Ethel again played in "The Valiant," in the Williamsburgh Young Men's Hebrew Association playhouse,

part of the old YMHA-YWHA building at Broadway and South Ninth St., as well as in other one-acters, including "The Potboilers," Gertrude said. The YMHA-YWHA is now at Bedford and Keap, but has no theatre group.

During this period Sam, who became Gertrude's husband, met Ethel, and recalled one or two occasions when Julie called for her after the Friday night lectures in the basement of the Lavensburg Homes, where Julie lived.

Sam then was one of the unemployed musicians in WPA, involved in the struggles to prevent wholesale slashing of WPA jobs. But between demonstrations and delegations he found time to court Gertrude, and occasionally Julie and Ethel and he and Gertrude double-dated. It was Sam who first recalled the winter evenings in 1936, before Ethel met Julie, when a group of young people used to gather in the apartment of a young man who had both steam heat and a piano.

ETHEL SANG, others played, and the evenings would take on the nature of "pretty darned good musicals," he recalled. When they'd take leave of each other and crunch through the snow on a starry night they'd take with them a sense of exaltation. Most of Ethel's numbers were operatic; "Madame" taught nothing else. Sam remembered her "Ciribiribin" by Pastalozza and "One Fine Day" from Puccini's "Madame Butterfly." Her voice was beautiful, he said. He recalled having introduced her at a small mass meeting around Spain and said she sang "most movingly."

"She was working very hard on her voice then," mused Gertrude. "I don't think 'Madame' was the

But before Yom Kippur they avoided Rivington, which echoed with the squawks of chickens being prepared Kosher fashion for the holiday.

best of teachers, for all the \$2 fee, and privately I thought she was forcing Ethel's voice, which was a very pleasant, very high soprano.

"Ethel had a definite talent for theatre which never had a chance to mature. But by this time her only real desire was to sing. I think I know just when this desire was crystallized. She was playing around before rehearsal and the dramatic coach grew very excited and had her repeat a high note he'd heard her sing. He struck it on the piano and said, 'She hit high C; that's higher than Lily Pons.'"

IT WAS at a party in Christmas week of 1936 that Ethel and Julie met. After that, they rarely saw Ethel without seeing Julie. From Laura and from Gertrude and Sam came recollections of this period. While Gertrude and Sam agreed that most of Ethel's development politically took place after her marriage, Sam recalled that she had sung at Lower East Side affairs around Loyalist Spain in 1936. Before her marriage too, it was, they said, that she had with other entertainers sung to strikers on a picket line—the Ohrbach strike of July, 1936.

Julie was almost three years younger than Ethel, and when Julie was graduated from Seward Park high, Ethel already had been a wage-earner for two years. When they met, Julie was a student in electrical engineering at City College.

Laura had described it as "really a case of love at first sight," adding, "From the time they met, Julie practically never left her side."

These were in the days when the East Side was filled with ferment over the Nazi menace and the crucial war in Spain. She told how "you'd see them together at anti-Hitler rallies and meetings to aid Loyalist Spain; they'd come in together, and leave arm in arm."

Another friend of this period described seeing them at meetings, "always holding hands."

THE REALISTIC Gertrude was asked whether she thought it was possible that Ethel, after her marriage to Julie in 1939, eradicated all her old yearnings to be a singer and her general urge for creative expression.

"I don't think you can eradicate it, and I don't think she did," she said. "But look what Ethel was doing with it—that is, from her letters. She was giving her family every chance to grow up creatively. That was why she took a course in music for children (Bank Street School) when Michael was little, and why she hauled the boys around to various agencies to see that they had the best guidance. I read about her insistent demands from Sing Sing that Michael have piano lessons."

"She did more than any of the mothers I know, including myself, to allow her children to develop creatively. Or, she would have—

singing than ever, because it was with an immediate purpose, not a far-away goal."

"Ethel never got paid for singing, never thought of asking pay, that I know," he said.

IT WAS LATE by this time, the talk trailed off, and husband and wife looked at each other, absently, deep in reminiscence.

"If you hadn't been crazy enough to burn all those old programs and things in your 'memory book,'" he said, leaving his remark unfinished. "Just because they had Ethel's name and yours on them," he added.

Stung by the reproach, his wife said: "Don't—you're just as responsible as I am. I would give anything in the world to have them back. That was a time of panic, and everyone lost their heads."

"You remember, we heard of the FBI coming to one couple who hardly knew them, and—well, so I have nothing to show for all those years of intimate association with her, nothing."

Her husband sat staring at his cold coffee, then asked, "What about Louise? Would she have saved anything—theatre programs or old snapshots?"

"Oh, I wouldn't go to her. I don't think she really cared about Ethel. Just superficially. Though—" she stopped, turned stricken eyes to her husband, then went on relentlessly: "At least she went to see Ethel's mother afterward. That is more than we did. We didn't do anything."

SHE WAS dry-eyed, her voice a dull monotone, at this point, a voice which had been full of life and humor and variety as she had re-created incidents of their youth. It was all too clear that behind her last four words, lay hours of self-recrimination, of bitterness at those who created the hysteria and those who like herself were touched by it, at least to the extent of staying out of the way, of not going near Ethel and Julie in their time of trouble—while there still was time, before they were shut away to await that last unbelievable act.

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(In the next instalment, in The Worker of Oct. 18, scenes of Julie's childhood will be depicted as told to Virginia Gardner by his mother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg. In a later article more will be told of Ethel's early struggles and growth.)



at 132 Baruch Place. It was here that the Lavensburg Players, was organized.

The old Clark House, since taken over by the Grand St. Neighborhood Center, on Rivington St. (near Ethel's old home on Sheriff St.) It was here she starred in plays by the Clark Street Players.

LETTERS FROM READERS

Tells How Stoppage Won at Campbell's Soup

CAMDEN

On Sept. 1st, several hundred workers at Campbell Soup plant 2 in Camden took part in a 2 hour sit-down protest to demand action on lockers, showers and better dressing rooms. The workers got fed up with the empty promises they have been getting for years.

More than 1,500 workers change clothes in two crowded, unsanitary "check rooms" with the situation getting worse every year. It was especially bad during the tomato season when the greatest number are employed and when it's generally pretty hot.

The sit-down protest broke out over mass resentment with the company's stalling the union committee. The committee was trying to get at least temporary improvements until a new service building could be built. The sit-down occurred the same day the committee met with the company. Negro and white workers who work side by side stopped working and sat down together.

In a few hours time we learned what we could win by just sticking together. As a result of this action the company was forced to agree to do a whole number of things to improve conditions.

1. In building 27, fifty additional lockers for Can Dept. girls.

2. 30 additional lockers in Warehouse 2, and repainting the locker room, and an extra shower stall.

3. 500 lockers for plant 2, building 30 for permanent male workers.

4. 355 lockers for plant 2, building 30 for permanent female workers.

5. 3 showers in the men's



locker room, building 30.

6. Two showers in the women's locker room, building 30.

7. Sponges for shower stall floors.

8. Use temporary check room 2nd floor, building 21 for seasonal employees next year.

Of 85% of the workers in plant 2 are Negroes. Many work-

ers say that this building was built for Negroes. Conditions here are very bad. But the white workers suffer right along with the Negro workers. There is no opportunity to transfer from production jobs to maintenance, guards, or clerical jobs. An FEPC would benefit both Negro and white.

This fight for locker rooms was a part of the fight for a better contract and working conditions, as well as against discrimination. The workers of local 80-A Packinghouse Workers, CIO see this as an important victory. It shows the way for greater gains in the future.

★

Workers Saved Lives in GM Fire

DETROIT

I AM SENDING you this letter to tell some of the facts behind the story on the biggest fire in the auto industry. That

is the \$40,000,000 fire which destroyed the Detroit Transmission plant of General Motors on Plymouth Road in Livonia, and killed thousands of auto workers.

How many people know of the struggle of the workers on health and safety which took place ever since this plant opened its doors? How many realize that it took a mass grievance to force management just a few days before the big fire, into an action which undoubtedly saved many, many lives.

This was the removal of large quantities of cyanamide carbonyl sulphuric acid, and acetone gas from the main stores area and stored it out of doors in a Quonset hut.

If these supplies remained in the center of the plant during the fire, undoubtedly many more would have been injured or killed.

★

NOW THE STRUGGLE IS

to get our members and others back to work and to prevent management from taking advantage of this setback by taking it out of our hides, or trying to take away some of the victories of our past struggles.

While this disastrous event showed how quickly the top GM officials can act, it also showed, what a big difference there has developed between the rank and file of our union and our top leadership, who completely failed to show any leadership, in trying to solve the problems of the affected workers.

Everyone has been asking, Where is Brother Reuther? Where are our International leaders? Why don't they call a mass meeting of all the workers affected, to work out some policy on our problems? Every big shot in the corporation is here, where are our leaders? Who is going to fight for our interests, GM?

GM Livonia Unionist.

★
A By-Word For Freedom

Cambridge, Mass.

First: we find inclosed a check for one sub for six months of *The Worker*.

No I would like to compliment you on your untiring efforts in printing such a fine paper. Although any paper that does not print the truth, especially at this time should be ashamed of themselves. I don't think that people should be congratulated on knowing and speaking for democracy, this should and must be a natural thing. I rather thank you and all the other progressive newspapers in the U. S. for your courage in establishing a by-word for freedom.

Just Another Worker.

James W. Ford Warns Against FBI Snoopers

New York
Editor, *The Worker*:

The scandalous snooping of FBI agents are notorious. But of late they are conducting themselves like gangs of ordinary bandits. In recent weeks they have beguiled my family and me, and I resent their disregard for our rights as American citizens and their contempt for my personal dignity. They hang out near my home. They make telephone calls to my apartment morning, noon and at night.

Lately, they had the audacity to sneak up to my apartment door, gaining entrance to the building by employing the infernal ruse of bandits—of ringing some neighbor's door bell in the main lobby. Currently, the whole neighborhood is enraged over robberies. Bandits have used this same technique to rob

and molest women in apartment buildings.

Once inside the building, FBI agents snatched up three flights and rang the door bell of my apartment. My wife was alone. She called out "who's there?" They shuffled around in the hallway without answering at once. Then one of them conjured up a master race technique. He spoke in a low tone, postulating what he thought would be considered a Negro speaking, and saying we are from the FBI and want to talk to your husband. My wife ordered them to leave.

Several days later, the telephone in my apartment rang and the speaker identified himself as an FBI agent. My wife was alone. She told him her husband had nothing to say to him and to stop calling our home.

The voice on the phone said "we want him to say that himself." My wife hung up the receiver. Since then there have been several "mysterious" calls without the caller saying anything.

Everything reported here follows the pattern of the McCarthy conspiracy—of poisoning the atmosphere and creating fear among people in general. It shows the lengths the FBI is going to extend the scope of McCarthyism.

All workers and citizens who undergo such harassments and attempts to intimidate should resist these violations of their rights. I myself resent the intrusion into my private life and demand that the FBI call off its dogs.

JAMES W. FORD.

Distinguished Americans on Jefferson School Staff

NEW students entering the Jefferson School's fall term classes beginning this week will learn that this foremost Marxist institution in the Western Hemisphere offers the unique opportunity of studying with some of the most prominent persons in contemporary American life.

It is highly significant that now, precisely when the McCarthyites in our Government are trying to close down the Jefferson School, it should attract to its classrooms so brilliant an assemblage of teachers. For these teachers are men and women who have kept themselves in the forefront of the American people's struggles for democracy and peace.

Thus it is that workers enrolling in the Jefferson School this fall will be able to study with teachers like:

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS: One of the proudest boasts of the School is the fact that this renowned educator and people's leader, who conducted a small seminar on Africa last spring, will now teach a popular course open to 100 or more students. Dr. Du Bois, a founder of the Niagara Movement and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for twenty years editor of *The Crisis*, organizer of the Pan African Congress, and recipient of the 1952 International Peace Prize, will deliver a series of five popular lectures on "Present Problems of Africa."

HOWARD FAST: Often characterized as "the most widely read recently," "Game of Death"—a new victim of the Smith Act prosecu-



DR. HOWARD SELSAM addressing a meeting of the Jefferson School staff.

living American author." There are comparatively few places in the world where his novels have not been translated into the national language. This author of such works as "Spartacus," "Freedom Road," "The American," "Citizen Tom Paine," and the newly published "The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti"—whose stature as writer is comparable only to his stature as patriot—will teach "Literature and Reality" in the Jefferson School's fall term program.

ALBERT KAHN: The author of such powerful political exposés as "High Treason," "The Great Conspiracy," "Sabotage," and most recently, "Game of Death"—a new victim of the Smith Act prosecu-

book interpreting the effects of the Cold War on American children. He is scheduled to teach, "Problems of Parents, Children and the School," which he says will develop the proposition that "the question of the lives of our children must be made a key issue in the struggle for peace."

LOUIS WEINSTOCK: Veteran trade union leader, secretary-treasurer of District 9, AFL Painters Union from 1938 to 1947, member of the founding convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions, frequent chairman of the United Labor Committee which sponsors May Day celebrations and a recent May Day celebration and a recent trial of the Smith Act prosecu-

tion of progressive working-class Schappes, historian of the Jewish leaders, Mr. Weinstock will teach "Progressives in the Trade Unions." John Pittman, labor journalist and expert on international affairs; artists Ed Strickland, Herbert Kruckman and Aaron Copland; psychiatrist Joseph Furst and many others.

THERE IS NO other institution in the U. S. where workers can study in short-term evening courses with so notable faculty of scholars and people's leaders. And this fact constitutes one of the main sources of strength of the Jefferson School of Social Science, now rounding out its tenth year of service to the working class of our country as it Wells, philosopher; Morris, also fights for its right to exist.

The Worker SPORTS

Ex-Shoeworker Fits Well As Fine Champ

By LESTER RODNEY

THE BIG BOXING monopoly and the contradictions of you-know-what kept millions from seeing for themselves over television last week, but you can take the word of a working press observer at New York's old Polo Grounds that Rocky Marciano is no cheese heavyweight champion. And he is constantly improving. Ask Roland LaStarza, who fought him close three years ago and was hopelessly outmatched this time.

In fact, Marciano, the awkward looking, heavy fisted 29-year-old ex-shoemaker from Brockton, Mass., rates just this high in this reporter's estimation:

Clearly he is not in the class of either of the two giants of the modern era, Jack Dempsey or Joe Louis. But in our opinion he now stands above the rest, and that would include Gene Tunney, Max Schmeling, Jack Sharkey, Primo Carnera, Max Baer, Ezzard Charles and Joe Walcott.

There was a time about five years ago when Rocky looked like a pure and simple puncher with no form who couldn't possibly get anywhere without a big buildup and careful matchmaking.

He was an intent-looking youngster who could hit and nothing else. Born in Brockton, the son of an immigrant from Italy who went into the shoe factories, Rocky was one of a large family and quit high school after one term to help the family. He worked for several years as a day laborer, swinging the pick and shovel, and got into the big shoe factories for a while until the army called.

Quitting high school was a big thing to young Rocky because he loved baseball, and wanted to get on the team and head toward a career in the national pastime. Actually he did later get on a Class D League where he was just a passable catcher before he was convinced his future lay elsewhere.

IT WAS in the Army, he says, that boxing first came into focus. It was the age old story. A barracks bully picking on a weakling, and strong armed young Marciano, his sense of fair play outraged, taking the bully on and soundly thrashing him. "Everybody said why don't you try being a fighter," he said, "I thought somebody'd have to be crazy to be a fighter...."

And now?

"I'm satisfied," he grins.

By the way, Marciano never lost his love for his first love, baseball. He was a Boston Brave fan and is now a Milwaukee Brave fan. He picked the Dodgers to beat the Yanks and was also rooting for the National Leaguers.

After some fair success as an amateur mitt slugger, Rocky came to New York and hooked up with Charley Goodman.

Well, since turning pro he's had 46 fights and won 46, 41 of them by KO. You can sneer all you want at a man's style, but that record is hard to shave. As one New Yorker observed after he crashed the game LaStarza to the canvas, "He never looks great, but who beats him?"

THE FIRST time this writer saw him was in a preliminary fight at the Garden against another tree swinging young puncher named Carmine Vingo. It soon became apparent that Rocky punched harder and could take a punch much better than Vingo. Apparent to everyone but the referee and the ring physician, who let the reeling and helpless Vingo crash to the floor time and again until one thunderous punch sent him down to stay. He was at death's door as Marciano kept a haggard vigil that night, and

Campanella and Rosen, Named Players of Year, Also Rate MVP

It's World Series time, as every American who can hear and read must know, and it's also "sum-up" time in baseball for individual accomplishments.

Sporting News, baseball's "Bible," this week named its players of the year. They are Roy Campanella of the Brooklyn Dodgers, the obvious runaway candidate, in the National League, and Al Rosen of the Cleveland Indians in the American, also off by himself.

Campanella had the greatest year of any catcher in baseball history. He hit more home runs than any catcher before him, drove in more runs, and was the first catcher to ever lead the league in r.b.i.s. "He's the number one man both on defense and offense," was the tribute of Milwaukee manager Charley Grimm.

finally pulled through, an invalid for life.

As the game LaStarza staggered to his feet from the first knock-down in the 11th last week, after a moment more showed clearly he could no longer defend himself at all, I was thankful for referee Ruby Goldstein's usual good sense in ending it (so was Marciano), and was thinking it was too bad for Vingo that Rocky wasn't the third man that night in the Garden.

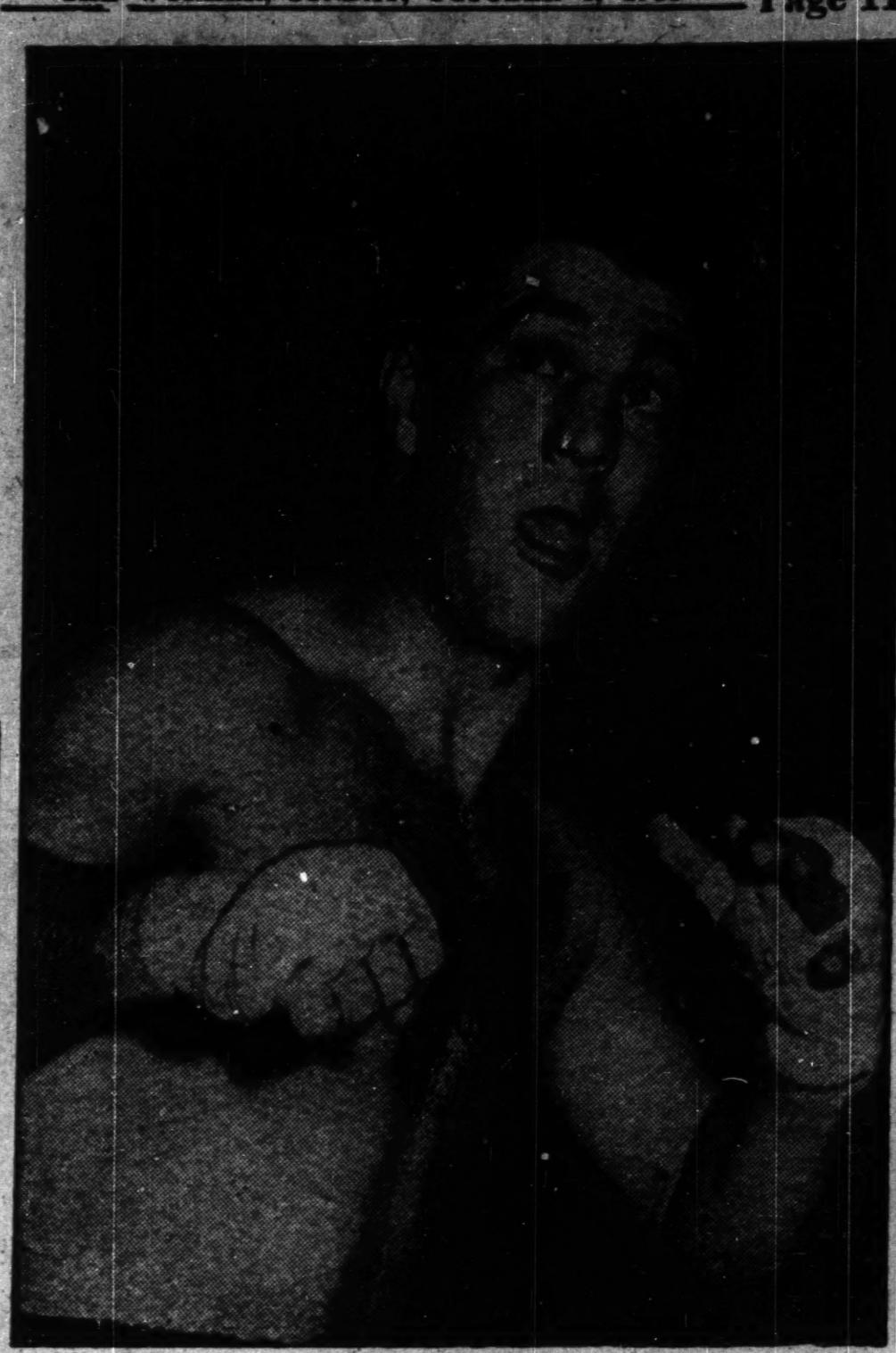
Rosen similarly had the greatest hitting year of any 3rd sacker, though he is not as defensively pre-eminent as Campy. Al led both leagues in driving in runs, led the American in homers and missed making it a fabulous triple sweep by one point in the batting leadership. He was clearly responsible for the Indians breaking past the White Sox for a strong 2nd place finish.

Not only are Campanella and Rosen the *Sporting News'* Players of the Year, they clearly rate the official "Most Valuable" prize soon to be voted.

And one wonders idly how the racist legislator McCarran feels about a Negro American and a Jewish American being hailed as the best players in our national pastime!

However, Marciano is NOT a second Dempsey, as claimed by his rapt fans from Brockton. The night he fought the shell of old Joe Louis, there were moments when your mind clearly saw the real Joe gliding into the open target with a blur of rhythmic, devastating lefts and rights too fast to count, and—

If anyone is going to beat Marciano in the near future, it isn't going to be the type who can outbox him but can't hurt him enough



ROCKY MARCIANO

to ward off his relentless power for a whole fight. He'll batter his way through pure defense in time. It isn't going to be a pure slugger either, for as sluggers go there have been few with a wallop like Marciano's and fewer still as durable to go along with it.

It would have to be someone who can box and yet hit hard enough to take the sting out of Rocky. That's a mighty big order. The pre-war Louis fills it and to spare. But Joe was the greatest of them all and you don't find many of him around.

Unlike another great righthand puncher, Max Baer, Marciano has developed the other hand. He can and has knocked a man out with

the left hook too. Rocky can "take a man out" with one punch off either hand. He did it against Rex Layne, Louis, Harry Matthews and Walcott twice. Two fists like that, a rugged chin and fighting disposition can make up for a lot of ring shortcomings. I don't see the man around right now who can stay with him.

By the way, the new champ has impressed writers as a pretty nice guy. I remember the night he KO'd Louis to show he was on the way. In his dressing room when I mentioned Louis, Rocky's jubilation died away momentarily as he said "I'm glad I won but I really hated to see Joe Louis down, you know what I mean?"

A chat with the reader



OUR READERS have come to take it for granted that The Worker will have the fullest and most penetrating coverage of the big labor conventions. They know that George Morris, our labor editor, will be on the spot and that his dispatches and columns will tell them far more than any other paper they read. But the excellence of George's coverage of the AFL convention in this issue, for instance—is not something to be taken for granted. It deserves comment.

GEORGE MORRIS first developed his interest in the labor movement as a garment cutter in a Philadelphia shop a good many years ago. For more than 20 years he has been serving the interests of labor as a writer and analyst, and there have been few major developments in the American labor movement which were not personally witnessed by George.

In 1934 he was in San Francisco and covered the general strike. In 1936 he was in Detroit and observed the great sit down strikes which consolidated unionism among the automobile workers and reflected the new militancy of the organized mass production workers of our country.

GEORGE'S writings are read not only by trade unionists and labor reporters but also, and avidly, by anti-labor reporters. There is hardly an anti-labor columnist working for the boss press who doesn't make it his business to read Morris and to comment on him. Privately, some of them will admit he's the best informed labor columnist in the U. S. And some of them are not above quoting him, but without credit.

EVER SINCE there has been TV, there have been readers

who have clamored for a TV column in The Worker. And ever since there has been TV, we have tried to get such a column. With this issue we are happy to announce that Lee Newton, whose first column appears on page 12, has agreed to write such pieces regularly. We do not think Lee's job is an easy one. TV is a vast and complicated phenomenon. There is big money in it and its basic bias is in favor of all that is reactionary and evil in our civilization. But it goes into millions of homes and it will be Lee's problem to figure out how to arm our readers against that which is vicious and alert them, when the occasion demands it, for that small part of TV which is either innocuous or even rewarding, such as a Shakespearean play, a sports event or a fine concert.

AFTER SEVERAL weeks in which our letter mail yielded very little of general interest to our readers, we suddenly received more interesting letters than we found space in this issue, to print. We are very happy to present news from the shops, as contained in the letters of the Campbell Soup worker

and the GM Livonia worker. And since we have more letters from shop workers, you can look forward to our letter page next week for more of the same. We want our readers, especially shop workers, to take this as an invitation to keep the letter page filled with news of their struggles and problems.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Brighton Beach Freedom of the Press group turned up in the office last week with \$89 and an account of how it was done which ought to be passed on to our readers.

The group raised this sum by the sale of Howard Fast's latest novel, *The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti*. The business office informs us that arrangements have been worked out with Howard Fast (who as a shareholder in Publishers New Press, Inc. is one of our publishers) so that other groups can follow the example of Brighton Beach. Such groups can get copies of the book at a special discount. For details, write Business Manager, The Worker.

And meanwhile, whether or not you have read *The Passion* you will be interested in Milton Howard's review on page 12.

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4.75 7.00 12.00
1.50 2.50 4.00
5.25 8.00 16.00
4.75 8.00 14.00

TV Views

One of the Hucksters on the Air

By LEE NEWTON

ARTHUR GODFREY, who is supposed to be the biggest thing on American TV, is a husky, middle-aged chap with a fine, carefully-combed but casual-looking head of hair on a broad, pleasant face which is heavy and carefully pixyish at the same time. His voice is deep, tolerant and casual. He affects a vividly colored, open-neck, tieless blouse. Godfrey sits at a desk covered with his notes and the products of his many sponsors plainly in view. As a matter of fact, throughout the show, he personally consumes in full view of his audience two of the products of his major sponsors—Chesterfield cigarettes and Lipton's tea. He is always smoking the first and sips from a cup of the latter.

During an hour that I watched the show recently in addition to these two, the following products were also advertised: a toothpaste, a coffee, a pancake flour, a variety of canned tuna fish, home furnishings, a cracker, a brand of milk, a brand of apple, a dog food, a soap—and this listing does not include the commercials which occurred in that half hour I missed.

Godfrey has the reputation of kidding his sponsors. The kidding turned out to be milder than Chesterfields, and his expressed respect for the products much greater, I suspect, than that of the sponsors themselves. While urging his audience to buy, he says things like, "You owe it to your health . . ." and "Take it from me, there is none better; they're doggone good."

GODFREY recites the commercials with tremendous sincerity, depth of feeling, a true inner passion and a genuine quiet emotion which makes unnecessary the loud, sick, artificial flamboyancy of lesser peddlers.

Godfrey gets the same respect from his performers—mainly singers of popular songs—that he accords his sponsors. When he addresses them with fond ribbing humor, they get up on their feet, only grovel a little bit, and address him as "Sir." The exception to this routine is the Mariners—a quartet including two Negroes.

Between commercials and his performers' songs Godfrey reads odd items from newspapers and makes mildly amusing comments on them. One was what I suppose his publicity army might call slightly off-color, but actually was the kind that any hearty, man-to-man clergyman would think nothing of repeating in public. Talking of clergymen, CBS is not averse to having it known that Godfrey gets more fan mail than any other TV performer, including Bishop Fulton J. Sheen. Godfrey, it is claimed, gets an average of 60,000 letters a month and the Bishop an average of \$2,000.

Arbitrarily knocking off 90 per cent of these figures as publicity nonsense what remains is still a sizeable correspondence.

Godfrey read from a couple of these letters on his program—or, at least, he said that's what they were. One was a fairly good gag, but, being a rotter at heart, I could not but visualize the crude hand of the professional gag-writer.

GODFREY also philosophizes. He took a firm stand in favor of honesty. He was daring: he endorsed a quotation from a psychiatrist who said that the family's welfare rather than the bore

who is visiting it should be considered, and that the bore therefore should be quickly gotten rid of. This hit a chord and the listener could hear appreciative, knowing and reminiscent chuckles from some members of the studio audience. Godfrey laughed quietly, slowly, in deep tones and at some length at all this. He undergoes that kind of laughter quite often during the program.

Along with many "by gollys" and "where the heck's" Godfrey was careful to mention at least once his "good friends" Bernard Baruch and Secretary of Defence Wilson.

He quoted what he called a "good line" from his friend Wilson. "I want a man to work for me who won't think he's sick when he sweats."

Toward the end of the program Godfrey talked very sincerely about the beauty of the scenery in Virginia where he's broadcasting from while recuperating from an operation. The camera obligingly showed us some of it. He hoped his TV audience could only enjoy it with him—also the beautiful sun he was basking in.

There is no question that innumerable citizens go for Godfrey. As an actor would say, he projects. And, expertly. His personality is definitely felt through the TV screen and he works hard concealing the fact that he's working hard at projecting a friendly, casual, intimate personality.

NOTHING FANCY about Godfrey: he's in your living room when you're lonely or upset or with nothing better to do, and he isn't knocking your head off with a lot of noise. You need companionship: Godfrey's there and taking life as it should be taken—easy. That's a nice way to be in a poor mixed-up world—friendly, easy, casual, warm-nobody's fool, too. Bing Crosby knows the secret. Will Rogers knew it, too. Although a friend of mine who knew Will, says that Will was more—well, honest.

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Howard Fast's Great Moral Drama

The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti—a New England legend.
By Howard Fast. Blue Heron Press. \$3.

By MILTON HOWARD

THIS is the finest book Howard Fast has written, I believe. Into it he has poured his superb narrative skill, his sheer gift for creating the tension of an event, and combined it with the mastering image of the first great frameup which opens the doors to our modern era—the frameup of the "Crucifixion."

What the cross was to the evil masters of wealth in the days of the Christian heresy that all men are brothers, the electric chair is to their inheritors, the murderers of working-class saints like Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, the crucifiers of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

There have been many vibrant scenes in Fast's other works, where the feel and touch of an adventure, a blow, a moment of action, cut through all veils and the reader is hurled into the physical reality. In Spartacus you had it where the perfume of the Roma toga and the smile of the dissolute Roman aristocrat were with you in your room as you read. Other readers will easily recall their own memorable tableaus out of these tales. But I think that this is the most closely wrought of all his books, cunning in construction, irresistible in its moral passion, and above all in the merging of its pain and exaltation with what we feel today about the



HOWARD FAST

most recent and perhaps most tragic of all the frameups of modern times, the killing of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

As I was swept along on these pages so many things came back to me—the day as we stood in Union Square in the August twilight of 1927, the Calvary we shared with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg as they marched to death in Sing Sing and Ethel quietly said to the Rabbi "Has Julius gone already? I just remembered something I wanted to tell him?"

THE FORM of the book is like that of a Greek tragedy. Each of the actors revolves in his class destiny around the central facts which all see approaching in that one final day of Aug. 23, 1927—



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI



NICOLA SACCO

the execution by electric chair. It is the story of how each of the actors in the battle—the innocent victims, the blind judge, the professor of law whose soul is shaken, the guilty thief for whose crime Sacco and Vanzetti die—move into those final hours when the pulling of the switch creates history. Fast calls this dramatic form "a legend"; it is deliberately not the full history of the case. But it is a blinding moment in the story, the final hour, hammered into a prose poem of tremendous energy and timeliness.

SACCO AND VANZETTI had to die because within what the social historians call "The jazz age" of American life there was brewing the deeper reality of the 1929 economic crash. And the men in power could not but know that they would need fear to down the restlessness of the people.

To create fear sacrifices are needed, examples must be made. So the Italian fish-peddler and the shoemaker—the "foreigners"—had to be killed so that the questioning of the rulers' greatness would become dangerous. Bob Minor wrote in those days "Capitalism here is showing its muscles" in the killing of these men.

The frameup of these two working class victims became not only the rallying point of millions of humble men and women throughout the world. It also became a crisis of the democratic heritage as the cold frameup clashed with the illusion that goodness, truth and justice are dispensed by the present owners of the state power. Sacco and Vanzetti not only brought Mike Gold, with his clear-seeing eyes to the picket lines around the Boston State House; their battle also brought out what was finest in literary conscience of America's middle class writers. So that writers like Edna Millay forgot their private obsessions and marched too, reaching out to save objective truth and themselves.

ONE OF THE finest things in the book, I think, is the ordeal of the professor of law, the embodiment of the crisis in what we might call the Christian-humanist, or middle class, outlook in the face of a clear outrage upon truth by the society in which they believe.

(Continued on Page 14)

Suppose Lucille Ball had been just plain 'Lizzie Glutz'?

Time to End the Blacklist

By JOSEPH NORTH

JACK COULD, television writer for the New York Times poses a vital question that grows out of the Lucy Ball episode which has provoked considerable soul-searching throughout the nation—as it must.

Suppose, he asks, the name had been "plain Lizzie Glutz," an unknown actress and not the star of TV's top-ranking comedy series in which millions of dollars is invested. What would have been her fate.

All over TV and radio last week, Mr. Gould reports, that question was asked and it was unanimously answered: "Miss Glutz would never have been heard from again." She would have been finished in radio and TV, a woman bearing the scarlet brand of the word 'controversial.'

Mr. Gould, to his credit, and most of the plain people in the industry find that abhorrent. He feels that what happened to the biggest star (a happy ending, at least momentarily) should also happen to the bit player who finds herself in similar circumstances.

stances.

THIS IS revealing and it is heartening to anybody who adheres to a code of national decency. It shows that a good portion of the performers of the industry and others associated with it are opposed to the blacklist.

The viciousness of the blacklist," Gould writes, "once it takes hold," is a weapon to which there is "no practical counter-strategy."

With all due respect to Mr. Gould, there is. The blacklist operated in heavy industry as a way of American life in the 30s, as the LaFollette Senate Committee and other native agencies showed. Its effects were greatly diminished when all of labor and most of the New Deal coalition opened up on it.

There was a unity of conscience, and action, against it, and what happened once can happen again.

But essential to victory over the blacklist was a recognition that the American Constitution and the Bill of Rights is the Rock upon which our nation stands. And those who traduce its guar-

antees are lawbreakers and subversive to our national welfare and our public morality.

ONE DEMURRER, however. Mr. Gould appears satisfied that the un-Americans regard Miss Ball as "no clear and present danger" and there was no need to jeopardize her career for what was essentially an "emotional" act of seventeen years ago.

But suppose it was not an "emotional" act? Suppose Miss Ball, or Miss Glutz, voted Communist deliberately, with head as well as heart? What then? And suppose they still believe the Constitution allows them to follow the dictates of their consciences and they insist on voting for any party that pleases them. What then?

Can we not see that if the blacklist holds today for anybody who once voted Communist—or still wants to—it can hold tomorrow for anybody who once voted New Deal? Isn't that the way McCarthy and his companions want to play it? Isn't that where they are headed?

Is an individual to be thrown into outer darkness because he exercises his right of franchise, or of conscience?

That, it seems to me, is the meat of the question, and that sooner or later, must be recognized by all who want to end the terror of the blacklist.

THEN WE would laugh out of public existence any legislator who could say, as Rep. Donald Jackson, of California, said, commenting on the committee's part in the incident: "The committee" he declared, "(departed) from its usual procedure so that fact may be separate from rumor and no damage be done to Mrs. Ball." That's the way the man said it, implying, of course, that the "usual procedure" makes no distinction between fact and rumor—and hence any man, anywhere, in any field of work, is in constant jeopardy.

Miss Ball's mishap appears to be of great educational value, nationally. Many truths are cropping up for which we may well love Lucy.

AFL CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 2)
of other decisions and highlights (in addition to those reported last week and in the column Page 3) included:

FOREIGN POLICY

Despite the welcome accorded Secretary of State Dulles' speech and the general reaffirmation of the AFL's past pro-war line, there were a few exceptions to that stand. A resolution condemning the West German Adenauer government's move to seize control of the unions and place them under the political supervision of the government party, was sharply condemned as a fascist move.

Another action, endorsed the Council's condemnation of the "utterly false and dangerous policy of trafficking with and giving aid to the Franco dictatorship in Spain."

Another served notice that AFL members still in the service of the Mutual Security Administration (foreign "aid") are in no way responsible to the AFL and the AFL is in no way responsible for them. The resignation of the AFL's advisors to MSA in Paris and Washington was also noted.

That the AFL's leaders are becoming at least uneasy over the state of foreign policy they support, now administered by what they frankly call a "Big Business" government, was strongly indicated in the report of Irving Brown, the Federation's representative in Europe. After picturing the rising hostility to the United States abroad while "the Soviet offensive has made headway," he declared (Page 284 proceedings):

"It is becoming clearer each day that the basic political objectives of Western foreign policy which came into being with the Marshall Plan in 1947 are NOT being achieved, and perhaps never will be, if present American foreign policy continues."

After this frank admission that

after six years the objective of U.S. domination over the capitalist world and its unification for a war upon the USSR has met with failure, Brown said:

"In the light of these factors, it becomes imperative for America to re-examine and revise its policy abroad. But it is not in the direction of peace that Brown wants a revision. He submitted a document of "guiding lines" for a foreign policy which seeks an even more vigorous warlike position but a greater effort to give it a more subtle "positive" covering, especially by use of labor agents.

Brown's picture of hostility to U.S. imperialism was strongly confirmed in the reports of Latin American AFL agent Serafino Ramaudri and AFL Asia agent Richard L. G. Deverall.

ON THE EISENHOWER vs. DURKIN FIGHT

In another series of documents the AFL gave full backing to Durkin's story and declared that it was the President who broke his promise to recommend Taft-Hartley amendments. The resolution declared the Durkin resignation "raises the grave question over the future attitude of the present administration toward labor legislation."

At the same time the AFL declared that the 19-point message on T-H amendments the President promised to send to Congress but didn't, was never given official approval by the AFL and represents only "the first step in the right direction"—"far, far short" of the AFL's recommendations.

The AFL strongly denounced the administration for emasculating the Labor Department's services by slashing appropriations for it.

ON RAIDING AND JURISDICTION

The AFL convention gave formal approval both to the no-raiding pact with the CIO and to the demand of the Building Trades Department for the setting up of a machinery to settle jurisdictional claims and raids WITHIN the AFL. There was little said on those issues in public, but they generated heat in the behind the scenes councils of the convention.

The result is that the effectiveness of both decisions is under question. The no-raiding pact with the CIO will not be signed by the teamsters, carpenters and other big unions, on the ground that they cannot do so unless their craft claims in industrial plants under CIO pacts are met. The pact can only take effect for those AFL or CIO affiliates that sign them.

Similarly, the decision on raiding within AFL, calls for a six-month study for a machinery that would take effect only for those unions that sign. Many said they won't.

ON AFL LEADERSHIP

Hugo Ernst, the 76-year-old president of the Hotel and Restaurant International surprised the delegates during the final hours as

they began nominations for officers and 15 vice-presidents to make up the council. Explaining why his delegation abstained on the cut-and-dried list of nominees offered, he said:

"With all due respect to the members of the present council, I feel that younger blood ought to be injected into it if we are to carry out the objectives of this convention. We need new blood—people not couched in dogma."

Noting how the government and the AFL proclaim to the world, including Africa and Asia, of America's freedom and non-discrimination, Ernst went on:

"But they ask us: with so many Negro members in your organization, how come you have no Negro on your council?"

"And," continued Ernst, "surely among the hundreds of thousands of women members in the AFL there must be some woman fit to be on the executive council?"

"Delegates, we cannot stand still. We must advance. But only by injecting new blood can we advance."

The delegates listened in silence. Many applauded him. But the convention went ahead to elect the old guard, according to plan.

Spain

(Continued from Page 4)
these hard-cash facts are others that have a grim bearing on the lives of all Americans as well as Europeans. This is a compact in which nothing is "spelled out," the obligations of both countries are mentioned only "in secret codicils."

Any reasonable person can surmise the reasons for this secrecy for this is a murder compact, made in the dark, away from mankind's eyes.

THE TIMES hints at the reasons. "The base agreement," it says, "commits the United States to courses of politico-military action unknown to the American people...." It comes clearer when it says Spain's air-bases are particularly important as "an alternative" to the great bomber strips in Morocco that are "surrounded by political and social unrest."

But most significant is the reference to continental France. These bases become necessary if there is "a change in present French policies perhaps incident to German rearment."

There it is, as clear as daylight for anybody who wants to see. These bases are to be used to crush any change in a French Government whose policies become abhorrent to our Brass Hats.

This military pact is a secret agreement to make war on the French and other Western European peoples. Don't believe the English are blind to this threat for the agreement sets our military might stage the Gibraltar, the traditional gateway to Britain's Middle East and Far Eastern interests.

IS IT ANY wonder then that the people of Britain and France, mourning the fate of Republican Spain, suddenly feel the cold breath of apprehension about their own fate? Will hobnail boots "made in U. S. A." resound where once they heard the Nazi goosestep?

Nor dare Americans feel immune. The Times military expert who is close to the Pentagon estimates that we will need to commit "a minimum of 10,000 uniformed Americans to Spain."

We should, by now, know the rubbery qualities of the Pentagon's "minimum."

Most of the world will see the compact with fascist Spain for what it is: a great stride toward war. How different it could be if our Government were compelled by our people, by the might of our anti-fascist trade-unions, to adopt another course—that of negotiation with the Soviet Union and the bloc of new democracies. That way takes us toward peace, and off the shameful road that leads us to strengthen the butchers of the world, and to become the chief butchers ourselves.

THE WEEK IN CIVIL LIBERTIES

- Lawyers and Bob Thompson
- McCarthy Gets a Medal

THE BROWBEATING OF LAWYERS to frighten them away from defending Communists became a hot issue before Judge Irving Kaufman as Robert Thompson, Communist leader, faced the court on charges of "contempt" last week.

In asking for a delay of Thompson's trial, lawyer Mary Kaufman, notorious for his part in the Rosenberg frame-up, told Judge Kaufman, notorious for his part in the Rosenberg frame-up, that more than 20 attorneys had refused to act for Thompson because they feared business or government reprisals. Thompson, with a three-year jail term under a Smith Act frame-up, faces several years more if the government has its way, because he became a political refugee.

Government attorney Kilsheimer gave the show away. He said that "This is not a Smith Act case" and lawyers need not therefore be afraid to defend Thompson. That meant that Smith Act cases were admittedly dangerous for lawyers to handle! Thompson's trial was set for Oct. 13.

*
WAR AND STILL MORE WAR was the shouted demand of Joe McCarthy as he accepted a medal from the Wall Street Post of the American Legion last week on the steps of the Treasury Building. Ironically, Legion Post officials handed McCarthy the medal for his services in defense of the Bill of Rights. McCarthy's terroristic attacks on free speech are known throughout the world.

McCarthy denounced all Americans who believe that we can negotiate a world peace settlement as "egg-heads and appeasers." He ranted against all countries carrying on peaceful trade with China and the Socialist countries. He claimed that "We are in a war which we did not start and which we cannot stop without victory or death" and sneered at the Korean truce: "Of course we will have truces from time to time . . . but we will have a shooting war again." viet aggression," McCarthy went on to say that the war he is waging "started with the war declared by Karl Marx in 1848." He was referring to the rise of the working class science of Socialism in the 1848 Communist Manifesto. It was the Nazis who coined the slogan of "War against Marxism" as their main

war cry in the drive to World War II.

FORMER PRESIDENT Truman, a politician with an ear to the ground, devoted a part of his speech accepting an award from the Four Freedoms Foundation to the subject of freedom in the United States. Truman did not mention McCarthy but he said that "it takes courage to stand up to a bully or for a whole community when it has been frightened into subjection." He said "the most unpopular persons are entitled to all the freedoms."

But Truman did not mention any of the governmental weapons which are being used to stifle freedom in the country, such as the Smith Act, the McCarran-Walter Act, the McCarran "Subversive" act, or the "loyalty oaths" which he himself ordered in an executive order. He had ordered the first of the Smith Act trials when president. But in getting ready for the coming elections Truman was making it clear that he was aware of the popular hatred of McCarthyism and intended to use it.

It was hard to see how Truman could implement his remarks for freedom if he did not admit that to fight McCarthyite fear one would have to oppose the Smith Act political trials of the Communists and call for the repeal of this and similar repressive laws.

*
MORTON SOBELL'S 30-year jail term as one of the victims in the Rosenberg frame-up will be analyzed by one of the country's leading legal experts, Prof. Stephen S. Love at the coming Rosenberg-Sobell conference to be held in Chicago, Oct. 10-11.

The two-day meeting will plan a national campaign to free Morton Sobell, now in a cell at Alcatraz, and to spread the facts about the innocence of the Rosenbergs.

The sessions will be held Fine Arts Building, 410 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Arguments on evidence for a new trial will be heard Monday, Oct. 5 in New York City at 10:30 a.m. in the Federal Building, Foley Square.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R. BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
15 E. 71st St.
near 3rd Ave. GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Music

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Now back in town for your dances and weddings
Allan Treaser & Orchestra
Call AL 5-5978

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 13 and 15 Sts. — GR 7-0444
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

New Books

The Passion of Sacco and Vanzetti by Howard Fast	\$3.00
China's New Creative Age, by Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury	1.50
The Game of Death, by A. E. Kahn	1.00
Born of the People, by Luis Tarrac	1.75
Letters to Americans, by Marx and Engels	3.50
Materialism and the Dialectical Method, by Maurice Cornforth	1.00
Labor Fact Book 11, by Labor Research Association	2.00
British Trade Unionism, by Allen Hutt	1.50
Danielle, by Simone Tery	1.00

WORKERS BOOKSHOP

50 East 13th St., New York 3, N.Y.

Please include 10¢ a volume for postage.

Ted Tinsley Says**Desi's Defense**

AMONG the more recent victims of Senator McCarthy's shameless bullying was the popular television actress, Lucille Ball, who agreed that she had signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1936. She did it for Gramps.

It would seem that Miss Ball is a bright woman and a bright actress, and it is tragic that such a woman should have to account for her activities to the mysteriously rich McCarthy.

I was, however, particularly interested in her husband, Desi Arnaz, who co-stars with her on television, and the manner in which he ran to her defense. Desi Arnaz is a shrewd man, and he evidently knew exactly what to say to satisfy the Un-American Committee. "You know Lucy," quoth Mr. Arnaz, "she doesn't even know who the hell was Governor last year."

Now that, I submit, is a very smart statement, and one which proves that Mr. Arnaz is thoroughly familiar with the level of McCarthy, Jackson, and their associates.

JUDGE MEDINA

(Continued from page 3)

dina the "class" that he needed to get on the social register and to climb the Federal bench.

He climbed on the bench with the help of the Rockefeller interests, who had furnished part of the money. Some \$165,000 of the future judge's mortgage loans came from the Equitable Life insurance firm that the Rockefellers controlled. And the Rockefeller's chief attorney was Medina's chief sponsor when he won the judicial nomination. This millionaire lawyer, Harrison Tweed, stood at Medina's elbow when he put the black robes on for the first time on July 1, 1947.

And the Rockefeller insurance company, ironically, was one of the financial groups that was whitewashed by Medina last month. It had been listed as a "co-conspirator" in the multi-billion banking suit.

LEHMAN BROS. banking house was also making friends with its future judge in his early borrowing days. One of the real estate companies the Lehmans controlled the General Realty and Utilities Corp. — loaned Medina \$300,000 when he needed it badly. And the bankers needed Medina in turn, when they appeared as defendants in his court.

The \$300,000 loan was later taken up by a savings bank that was controlled by the president of another future defendant banking house. That was the Harriman, Ripley banking company that Medina whitewashed on Sept. 22.

One would think that this whitewashing was pleasant work for the bankers' black robed beneficiary. It should have been all the pleasanter because the judge's two sons were attorneys with the law firms that were defending the bankers before Papa. Harold R. Medina, Jr., for instance, was a law partner of Cravat, Swaine and Moore, the big law factory that was defending the Kuhn, Loeb bankers in the big trial. And as a full partner he shared in the fees and in the trial victory which his father had given him.

AND MEDINA'S younger son, Standish Forde Medina, did his law work in the offices of the biggest Morgan law firm—Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl—which was defending the biggest investment banking house of all, Morgan, Stanley and Co.

Young Medina's law firm was also defending Harriman, Ripley and Co., whose president had helped out Landlord Medina, the Papa.

Some laymen might envy the old judge as he rocks back and forth in such comfy society. But they don't know how tired he gets doing his duty to the class he broke into not long ago. And they don't know how badly he needs that vacation in Bermuda. . . . He wintered there after the trial of the Communist leaders and may do so again.

But the small business men who are crushed by the bankers, that Many an American writer, like the professor of law, left behind in

Medina whitewashes may guess something is wrong when they see the money trust blessed. And that blessing is given by the very same judge who set the pattern for the thought control trials of the working-class leaders—the pattern of the witchhunts that are disgracing America.

HOWARD FAST

(Continued from Page 12)

fanatism and touched spiritual manhood when they touched Sacco and Vanzetti, working class martyrs in their battle for life.

I believe that this moral health which Sacco and Vanzetti gave to America is not dead, however confused it may be in the McCarthyite terrorism, or however many have betrayed it to curry favor with the new Caesars whom they so mistakenly think to be invincible. It is one of the wonderful things about Fast's book that he has given this moral crisis of the great American middle class a living force, an impassioned guidance, a trenchant criticism, as it collides harshly with the legacy of McCarthyism's frenzied murder of the Rosenbergs. Fast's book scorches this torpid conscience which, however valiantly a minority stood by the Rosenbergs, slept in prudent or ignorant silence. And yet—and this is beautifully wrought in the closing scenes—the soon-approaching democratic advance in America that the killers of Sacco and Vanzetti could not stop is small in comparison with the world tides of a new humanistic awakening which confidently challenges the would-be makers of a new fascist Axis well oiled with futile dollars. The Crucifixion did not end the Christian upheaval, it launched it. The frameup criminals never learn this.

There are difficulties inherent in the fact that Fast is writing a poetic legend about an event close to the present generation, and is therefore bound to clash in many details, with what this generation knows about the many factual details of the struggle. Many such facts—the real role of the warden, the struggle within the defense movement between different class viewpoints, the actual political course of the Professor of Law in real life and not as a fictional creation, etc.—all these could be, and will be in other works subject to a different treatment.

But for me, the work blazes with the narrative artistry of a great moral drama. We can only be grateful.

CHINA

(Continued from Page 5)

Once or twice, an old peasant, with a grey beard and a straw hat, steps out in front, cutting a bit of a caper, bowing in the old-style ceremonial style to the grandstands and to the Tien An-men. I am told that on the National Day in 1950

one such peasant simply stopped

ates. If there's any doubt about it, notice how he continued by proclaiming, "The first time she ever voted in her life was last fall. We both voted for Eisenhower."

Now let this be a lesson to all who want to clear themselves before the Un-American Committee. Mr. Arnaz's defense of Miss Ball isn't just good. It's great. First of all, he knows very well that McCarthy won't be suspicious of anyone who doesn't know the governor's name. If you know the governor's name, you might know something about politics. If you know something about politics, you might think about politics. If you think about politics, you might have some subversive thoughts. Therefore, don't know the governor's name.

Time was when it was considered a thoroughly American activity to go to the polls and vote. This was before McCarthy. Now it is much wiser to follow the course suggested by Mr. Arnaz. Vote only once—and then for Eisenhower. (You can't vote for the governor because you don't know his name.) After all, if you voted every year for the last 15 years or so, there's a chance you might even have voted for F.D.R., and you know what that means!

If, despite all the opportunities, you have steadfastly refused to learn to read and write, this will make your position before the Un-American Committee stronger than ever, and you may be certain of security clearance for television and other sensitive industries.

It also helps not to think. Don't take my word for it. Obviously, if it's dangerous to know who the governor is or to have voted, it is still more dangerous to have read a book, and positively disloyal to have thought about one. If you have had a thought, conceal it carefully or be prepared to prove that you really borrowed it from Rep. Jackson. Since he doesn't have many to spare it should be returned promptly.

To sum up, the following are qualifications which will guarantee you a clean bill of health from the House Un-American Committee:

1. Do you know your governor's name, or any other governor's name?
2. Vote only in those years in which Dwight Eisenhower is running for office.
3. Get Desi Arnaz to defend you. He knows his way around.

This will make you McCarthy's idea of an "American."

Wall St. Policy in Puerto Rico

(Continued from Page 5)

squares, roofs and balconies; the firing lasted for about 10 minutes. There was no such exchange of shots, since the Nationalists were unarmed. The photo attached to the Committee Report shows the Nationalist cadets (in black shirts and white trousers) with their hands at their sides. There were no Nationalists on roofs and balconies. Lie No. 3.

The Governor stated that the police found pistols, revolvers and ammunition in the Nationalist headquarters. This was Lie No. 4.

THE PONCE District Attorney R. V. Perez-Marchand, resigned on May 19th in protest against Winship's report. He told Arthur Garfield Hays, Inquiry Committee Chairman, that he had "never informed the Department of Justice that it was a Nationalist who fired the first shot and had never reported that snipers had fired on police from roofs or balconies as someone in authority informed Washington."

The local Committee of Citizens of Ponce for the Defense of Civil Liberties, made up of prominent persons belonging to all political parties except the Nationalist, soon found its investigation blocked by the authorities. On its initiative, there was therefore organized a Committee of Inquiry on Civil Rights of Puerto Rico, with Arthur Garfield Hays of the Civil Liberties Union of the U. S. as Chairman; the other seven members being Puerto Rican newspaper editors or presidents of civic organizations.

The conclusions drawn by the Committee in its report of May 22, 1937, were:

(1) that the affair of March 21st was a massacre. At the outset, it refused to call itself "the Committee for the Investigation of the Ponce Massacre," since it considered that a riot had occurred; but the evidence changed their minds.

(2) that the Ponce Massacre was

due to denial by the police, on direct orders from Governor Winship, of the civil rights of citizens to parade and assemble.

ABOUT 150 people were arrested after the Massacre. Charges of rioting were placed against 20 by District Attorney Perez-Marchand, and one was charged with assault to commit murder. But his successor changed this, charging 10 Nationalists with murder, among them, Lorenzo Pinero, secretary of the Nationalist Party. They were held in the medieval fortress of La Princesa, with total bail amounting to \$250,000. After two trials, one late in 1937, the second in February, 1938, they were acquitted, due to "public indignation for the wanton killings that is profound and universal" that Luis Munoz Marin noticed on arriving in Puerto Rico from Washington on Easter.

Munoz Marin then predicted other Ponces unless the "North American bureaucrat" (referring to Ernest Gruening, Bureau of Territories head in Washington) ceases to curb "peaceful propaganda for the ideal of independence."

But today, this same Munoz Marin, now puppet Governor of Puerto Rico, uses his government machine to curb the independence movement; during the campaign around the "new" Constitution, the civil rights of independence advocates were trampled in the dust. This former advocate of independence, whose heart bled for the lowly juntas, now offers his phony free state as a substitute for independence.

The Puerto Rican people have not forgotten nor can they ever forget the Ponce Massacre. Nor should it be forgotten by the American people. It should be commemorated on March 21, 1954 by progressive, democratic, peace-loving forces throughout the United States.

COMMUNIST PARTY'S ANNIVERSARY

(Continued from Page 7)

service are many, men like Robert Thompson, wounded at Buna in the Pacific, won the Distinguished Service Cross. He is now one of the Smith Act victims sentenced to three years on that score and who faces additional penalty because he was a political refugee.

THE PARTY proved itself to be a vanguard in the struggle for our people's welfare, since it came under the hottest fire after the war ended and the New Deal Coalition was betrayed by President Truman.

Since then it has, despite the continual harassment of prison and governmental police persecution, stood its ground valiantly, warning the people that the Smith Act and other repressive laws are designed to destroy the Labor movement and impose fascism on our nation.

Yet no threat of long years in prison could prevent that Party

from standing in the fore of those who sought to end the Korean war and its position three years ago—alone among all the political parties—reflected the most profound wishes of the overwhelming majority. There is a cease-fire now in Korea, despite all the roadblocks the warmongers put into its way.

NOW, as the Communist Party goes into its thirty-fifth year many mothers and fathers in America are breathing easier: they know that the daily casualty list is not being compiled in the War Office.

Today the Communist Party warns America—as its public declarations reiterate—that the danger of fascism is here, that McCarthyism is a forerunner of that menace. And that Party exhorts the people to beware the danger of new wars.

But simultaneously, its leaders like William L. Redden and others emphasize, new opportunities have arisen which, if grasped by the people, can stop fascism in its

tracks and prevent the outbreak of another World War. They plead for a policy of friendship and trade with the Socialist third of the world. Not only can that diminish the threat of war but, they argue, it can blunt the hardship of the gathering economic depression.

AND IT IS because the Communists have so argued since 1945 that they are the foremost target of those who profit by wars and who would instill fascism in America for their purposes.

The Communist Party, therefore, as its daily work attests, strives to aid in the formation of a new coalition of political forces in America that will successfully advance the living standards of the working-class, protect the nation's democratic liberties and achieve the peace of the world.

Americans would find it well worth their while to examine, at first hand, the record of the Communist Party, on this, its thirty-fourth birthday.

IMPY THREAT AROUSES LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)
tration all next week "in the face of the Impellitteri-Riegelman threat."

The City CIO Council meeting at the Hotel Governor Clinton was one of the best attended in years with 530 delegates registered.

THE WALL-TO-WALL assemblage gave Wagner a warm reception when the Democratic candidate came to thank the CIO for its endorsement. Three delegates who said they were speaking "as individuals," opposed his candidacy.

At a banquet held in Hotel Astor this week, American Labor Party leaders headed by Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP mayoralty candidate, kicked off the party's municipal campaign. The program opposed the sales tax, auto use tax and called for repeal of the Transit Authority and the 15-cent subway fare. Also called for was a reassessment of big business property now underassessed \$5 billion.

Speakers denounced the U.S.-Franco Spain military pact, called for an end to the New York school witchhunt, and challenged all opponents to express themselves against the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy. The ALP leaders also disagreed with those progressives

who are calling for a united labor movement around an anti-Dewey program.

Local 140 of the CIO Furniture Workers endorsed Wagner at a meeting held the night that Impellitteri announced his candidacy on the Experience Party ticket. Sol Tischler, president of the local, declared that the endorsement by the membership "was based on the very real and immediate threat posed by Impellitteri in a five-way contest and its boom to Riegelman."

The Furniture local leader said the endorsement was given despite recognition of the shortcomings of the Democratic candidate and the fact that "his program is not as advanced nor as committed to a fighting policy as we would like to see."

WAGNER repeated promises made to the State CIO Convention at Long Beach the week earlier. He told the City CIO Council that the election "will determine whether or not our city government will move forward in the progressive tradition of the New Deal or move backward in the spirit and agony of Republican-Dixiecrat thinking."

Wagner termed the election a "monumental struggle" between the "forces of liberalism and the proponents of reaction."

Republican circles hailed the Impellitteri candidacy despite some cautious expressions that it might also draw votes from Riegelman. Reactionary Democrats, who otherwise might have voted for Riegelman, would now give their vote to Impellitteri, a few opined. But this viewpoint was overwhelmed in the general jubilation that the Impellitteri race would split the regular Democratic vote sufficiently to enable Riegelman to sneak into City Hall, especially if the Halley-Wagner camps locked horns instead of concentrating their main fire on the Riegelman threat.

The Herald-Tribune, which has been caustic and even vitriolic in its denunciation of Impellitteri, turned coy and almost benign toward him in an editorial last Thursday.

"On the whole the mayor's decision (to run) ought to be welcomed," this GOP advocate of Deweyism and Riegelman chortled.

Unite to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy?

JEFFERSON SCHOOL ALARMED OVER LOW ENROLLMENT

A NOTE OF ALARM was sounded Friday by officials of the Jefferson School of Social Science because of the very small pre-enrollment for classes beginning next week.

According to Dr. Howard Selsam, director, "only about 450 students have enrolled to date, whereas we need more than 3,000 to maintain the approximately 100 classes scheduled."

Selsam reported that "pre-enroll-

ment one year ago was the lowest in the school's preceding nine years of operation, and the figures this fall are lower still."

In an effort to overcome the serious lag in fall term enrollment, officials of the school addressed an open message to "All Students and Friends of the Jefferson School," calling upon them to "register for classes beginning this week," and to "bring along shopmates and friends."

Evening classes at the Jefferson School meet once a week, some for five sessions, others for ten sessions, and in case of the Marxist Institute for 30 sessions. Courses are offered in the fields of economics, politics, history, philosophy, science, literature, music and art.

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Demonstrate Against Jimmy Byrnes

The New York Civil Rights Congress has called for a demonstration protesting Eisenhower's appointment of James Byrnes to the United Nations. The demonstration will be held in front of the United Nations Buildings, 42nd Street and First Avenue from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 8.

Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)
EFFORT BY ORGANIZED LABOR is now on the order of the day.

We urge New York's powerful labor movement, now in general agreement on a minimum program but divided over the three anti-Dewey candidates, to get together. CIO, AFL, and the independent unions—along with the main organizations of the Negro people—would do well to sit down at the conference table to discuss the new dangers that have arisen.

The various sections of the labor movement should reach agreement on a strong program and on the candidate who will be most firmly committed to this program and who will therefore have the best chance of preventing either a Riegelman or Impellitteri victory.

The Daily Worker continues to endorse the ALP ticket, headed by Clifford T. McAvoy.

We do this because the ALP's program is the most clear-cut on municipal issues and because the ALP is the only party in the campaign which fights for peace.

At the same time, we recognize that the bulk of the labor movement associates itself with the other anti-Dewey candidates. We urge them to unite their strength around a vigorous program and a single candidate. We believe, further, that the ALP can best increase its own influence by seeking to bring about this unity and by directing its main fire against Riegelman and Impellitteri.

Unite to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy?

UE Convention

(Continued from Page 2)
to reject this blind-alley outlook, the UE delegates outlined these steps to a peacetime economy:

- Elimination of the oppressive burden of taxes on working people.
- Shorter hours of work.
- Vast increases in social services and public works of government to replace spending on armaments.
- An all-out program to solve the farm depression.
- The wide opening of channels of trade among all the countries of the world.

★

THIS PROGRAM was the key-stone of the week-long convention in Chicago, the guide to the future of this 320,000-member union, its relations with other unions and to the communities in which it operates.

If the UE was able to set a constructive example on the "Peace and Jobs" question, it was largely because this union's membership has already felt the blow more keenly than have many other unions.

A large and important section of the union—the locals in the farm equipment industry—have been hit hard by unemployment.

This was graphically illustrated by the president of the Iowa-Missouri district, Don Harris, who told how the Oliver Plow Company cut its tractor production from 110 to 22 a day because of the decrease in farmers' buying power.

Milt Burns, chairman of the UE Harvester Conference Board proposed to go to the convention "a national caravan of farmers, of workers," to go to Washington to press the fight for a peacetime program for this industry.

★

NUMEROUS DELEGATES reflected the ominous threat of crisis in such consumers goods industries as radio, TV, appliances, washing machines.

"Workers are disturbed and want to know why," declared one delegate, "and when you try to answer these questions, you find the government questioning your loyalty and you are face-to-face with the Smith Act."

These were the dramatic words of delegate Dave Davis, an outstanding UE leader in Philadelphia also has himself been indicted under the Smith Act.

★

THE CRUCIAL "PEACE and jobs" program underscored the reason for the fight against McCarthyism, which Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak described as "a smokescreen for the economic plundering of America."

It revealed the urgent need for farmer-labor unity, for the unity of Negro and white, of men and women in the shops.

The convention made it clear that the fight for peace and jobs can not be won if the labor movement is ravaged by disunity and raiding.

However, although the convention went on record for the joint action of all unions wherever possible, it also called for "winning back members in shops that left us."

★

SOME OF THE DELEGATES saw a contradiction between the stress on labor unity and a stand which might be interpreted by some to justify the UE's taking part in what the convention condemned as "cannibalism."

Nevertheless, the convention was unified, with delegates of various political shadings joining in declaring that the union "has been vindicated by world events in the stand it has taken during the past years." It was pointed out that many who had attacked the union now agree that its position was correct on the cold war, the Marshall Plan, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Korean war.

At the core of its peace policy was the union's reaffirmation that "there are no differences between the nations of the world which cannot be settled by peaceful negotiation."

Longshore

(Continued from Page 2)
Ryan's group, "to save its neck," was quick to offer the shipowners a "cut-rate" deal even conceding to a czar in the port armed with compulsory arbitration authority.

The announcement by one of the seceding locals that Ryan's contract will not be respected, was held up as exemplary action.

At the same time Dockers' News warned the members of the AFL's top committee of five directing the newly-formed union that their steps were still inadequate. The rank and file longshoremen also demand:

- Endorsement of the contract demands and mobilization of the AFL's resources to win them.
- A democratic union and rank and file control in its affairs.

- "No deal with Dewey and the shipowners for a state-controlled shapeup and registration. The AFL must come out publicly opposing the state hiring law."
- "A guarantee that the new union will not tolerate any form of discrimination in hiring or within the union."

DOCKERS' NEWS also called for the reconvening of the Rank and File strike committee that led the walkout in 1951 to direct the struggle now.

The waterfront, meanwhile, was becoming more tense by the hour. Mayor Impellitteri, who was endorsed by Ryan in the primaries, has sent an unusually large army of police to the dock areas. Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers International Union has mobilized hundreds of his members who, clad in white caps, staged a whirlwind drive to win the dockers for the new union. Tony Anastasia and his goons have cast aside their past differences with Ryan and came to his aid.

In an apparent effort to give a fresh face to mobsters, the Ryan union's "strategy committee" was put under the leadership of Capt. Bradley of the Tugboatmen's Local 333. They count on the key position tug men have on the ports to keep control of the waterfronts. Ryan chose to enter a hospital for a checkup. Stories are current that he may be pensioned off when the ILA holds its special convention next month.

TRIAL OF 11 TEACHERS PUT OFF TO OCT. 26

A Board of Education trial of 11 teachers who were charged by Superintendent of Schools Dr. William Jansen with insubordination for their refusal to answer questions about political views and affiliations has been postponed until Oct. 26.

Attorneys for the teachers asked Board Examiner, Col. Arthur Levitt, to postpone the trials because of pending Court of Appeals decisions. Col. Levitt refused on these grounds but agreed to the postponement on the personal plea of attorney Harold I. Cammer, who said that he had other legal responsibilities which would interfere with the defense.

Four teachers, Leo Auernbach, Benjamin H. Baronofsky, Henry Danielowitz and Norman London, pleaded not guilty to the insubordination charges. A not guilty plea was entered into the record on behalf of Charles Eckstat, teacher of French at the William Cullen Bryant High School in Queens. Eckstat submitted his resignation, which was rejected by Jansen, and was therefore not present at the hearings.

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YETTA

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Jury Blames Dewey, Mayor for Firetraps

THE KINGS COUNTY Grand Jury last week blasted the Dewey-controlled State Legislature and Mayor Impellitteri's Housing and Building Department in a scorching indictment of rampant housing violations and rent hand-outs to landlords who profit in firetrap and rat-ridden tenancy.

In its third strongly-worded presentation since being impaneled on June 8, 1952 after a fire killed seven Puerto Ricans in a tinderbox blaze on Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, the Grand Jury blamed both the Dewey and Impellitteri Administrations for "worsening" housing conditions. The Jury's report to County Court Judge Nathan Sobel charge that neither the GOP legislature nor the Impellitteri agency had acted on its recommendations last March to clean out gouging landlords with violations and enact tenant-protecting legislation.

The legislature was accused of "deplorable indifference" for granting a 15 percent increase to such landlords and called the Housing and Building "feud" between Commissioner Bernard J. Gilroy and Deputy Commissioner Frederick S. Weaver a "ridiculous situation." Differences between these two top housing administrators have created a dangerous red-tape barrier to inspection requests and blocked proper enforcement.

The "feud," said the Grand Jury, is "jeopardizing" the "safety of our citizens."

IN ITS ATTACK on the legislature, the Jury report pointed out that it increased rents by 15 percent despite 281,622 violations on record for 48,289 buildings. It pointed out that this was only 10 percent of the violations existing.

Judge Sobel placed the spotlight on Mayor Impellitteri for this "deplorable" housing crisis. He recalled that the mayor last March had promised to hold a conference of representatives of the Legislature, City Council, welfare and housing agencies to act on the Grand Jury's proposals at that time. The mayor never called such a meeting and never showed any support for the recommendations.

It was his "considered judgement," Judge Sobel said, that bad housing, slum areas, the health and safety hazards of the "ill-housed," are "from any perspective far more important than the prob-

lem in crime and criminal law enforcement."

The Grand Jury recommended:

- The City Council, under the Multiple Dwelling Law, enact and enforce more restrictive provisions.
- An over-all study and analysis of the forms and methods in the Department of Housing and Building be made to promote efficiency.
- Personnel in this department be "substantially" increased.
- One and two-family housing be put under the jurisdiction of the housing division.
- A central complaint bureau be established.
- A commissioner's squad be created to check on the work of field inspectors.
- Overlapping jurisdiction between the departments of Housing

and Buildings, Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Fire, Health, and the Bureau of Standard and Appeals be eliminated.

The Grand Jury's report, while keeping itself out of the political campaign, was seen as providing heavy ammunition against the Republican candidate of Dewey, Harold Riegelman, and Mayor Impellitteri's "independent" campaign.

RAP RACISM

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (FP)—The United Packinghouse Workers CIO here protested to city authorities the arrest on framed "disturbing the peace" charges of a social worker who incurred her landlady's wrath by inviting Negro and white friends to her apartment.

Early Start Charted For Steel Wage Fight

CHICAGO.

THE CIO United Steelworkers will get an early start on next year's contract renewal fight in a special gathering of the union's Wage Policy Committee in New York City Oct. 21.

The convening of this body, an unusual step at this time, was announced here I. W. Abel, international secretary-treasurer of the USA-CIO at a two-day district conference of the union.

Abel indicated that because the union is expecting a tough battle in 1954 on wages and other issues, "we are not waiting until the last minute for our preparations." Negotiations open next May.

The union leader declared the discussion of the wage program open in the steel locals, and urged the membership to send the 170-odd members of the Wage Policy Committee to the parley next month "equipped with your thinking."

The conference of the largest

district of the union, Illinois-Indiana District 31, with some 800 delegates attending from 211 locals, also tackled the crucial matter of political action for the 1954 congressional elections.

District Director Joe Germane denounced the Eisenhower administration which, he said, was made up of the enemies of labor.

"This situation can be alleviated somewhat," he declared, "if we make effective use of our CIO political action committees and prepare to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the enemies of organized labor and elect our friends in the 1954 congressional elections."

Al Whitehouse, director of the USA-CIO in the Cincinnati district, lashed the President, whom he referred to as "Eisenhower," and declared that "a great general is making a poor president."

He blasted the President's appointment of James Byrnes to the U. N. delegation. He cited a news report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to the U. N. committee on racial problems.

The conference here at the Morrison Hotel contained references to the economic decline which is beginning to hit the steel industry. Abel declared that 50,000 steelworkers have been laid off thus far across the country.

The Real Series Fans Didn't Even Get Close

By LESTER RODNEY

HERE ARE some impressions and thoughts of a World Series reporter after seeing one game: If Allie Reynolds is the cornerstone of the Yankees' phenomenal pitching success in World Series play, the champs had better start worrying.

For the 37-year-old Oklahoman is getting near the end. No rookie, not even one as good as Jim Gilliam, the NL's Rookie of the Year to be, would have cracked Allie for a crashing home run in past Series. With his frighteningly overpowering stuff, Allie usually makes newcomers his easiest victims.

NO MATTER HOW many times it's been dutifully said, a look at a World Series game is still needed to convince a writer that season long batting averages are not necessarily the tipoff on who will hit and who won't. The Yankees' Joe Collins, for example, probably was the least likely candidate for heroes' honors before the Series, but the coal miner's son from Scranton, held helpless last year and supplanted finally by Mize, supplied the crusher to the Dodgers with the homer that put the champs ahead and a single that helped clinch it. And Billy Martin, lowest average hitter on either team, lowered the boom on Carl Erskine in the 1st with that bases filled triple in the first.

IF IT IS said that some ball-

players "tighten up" when the big doings come, well then, so do managers.

A confident, gambling, daring leader all season long, Charley Dressen's burst of super conservatism in the opening game may

be a chewed over as a key moment long after the Series is finished.

After coming from way behind,

the Dodgers opened fire on relief

pitcher Johnny Sain in the 7th with

the first three batters, Campanella, Hodges and Furillo, ripping out

sharp singles. The score was tied,

runners on 1st and 2nd, none out,

and Sain on the ropes. One more

hit and he'd be out of there and a

a big inning might be underway.

At bat was Billy Cox, who had

previously hit a single and double.

The pitcher was due next and the

only two good lefty pinch hitters,

Belardi and Shuba, had been used.

Instead of having Cox swing away,

Dressen ordered the bunt. Sain's first two pitches were wide

and Cox held up. Ahead of the

pitcher 2-0, Billy looked for the

sign. It was still the bunt, though

here was the perfect spot to switch

to hit, with a good pitch to swing

at reasonably due and all element

of surprise gone in the bunt. What

happened? You know. It was

bound to happen. The thoroughly

alarmed Yanks turned the bunt into

a force at 3rd.

YOU COULD TELL where the

real fans were when the announcer

intoned the starting lineup before

the game. If these 70,000 were

the same people who came to

games all year, you would have heard a roar of cheers with every name, varying with the favorites. There was dense silence from the big crowds of well dressed people who annually "take over" the Series from the fans. The bleachers kept some writers from grabbing their ears in alarm and thinking they had gone deaf. There were what real fans were in the house, in the \$2 rush seats. Their noises and waving banners at moments in the game proclaimed them as mostly Dodger fans. The Standing Room crowd packed behind the last row of seats in the grandstand at \$4 a stand also sounded off in real fan fashion. Probably only a handful of those in the reserved seats even lifted an eyebrow at the Cox bunt, while from the Standing Room you could in the press rows clearly hear the anguished scream "BUNT?????"

what's on

SATURDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Angel and Sinner," DeMaupassant's well-known stories of the Franco-Prussian war. English subtitles. Fri., Sat., Sun. at 8:30 p.m. and 10 p.m., \$3 Sixth Ave. (cor. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

WELCOME BACK KOREAN VETS Party. Entertainment, dancing, refreshments. Contra. \$1. Korean Vets Free. Sat., Oct. 2, 9 p.m., 77 5th Ave. (nr. 13th St.). Sponsored by American Vets for Peace.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

CLUB CINEMA presents "Angel and Sinner." (See details under Sat. Man.) 430 Sixth Ave. (cor. 8th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members.

Brooklyn

SPEAKER: Arthur Schutze, ALP candidate for comptroller. Topic: Coming City Elections. Place: 3109 Surf Ave., Brooklyn, Oct. 4, Sunday, 8:30 p.m. Ausp.: Surf Ave. Cultural Club.

Camp

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TAKE A CLASSIC COURSE Engel's Ludwig Fuerbach and Marx and Engels' The German Ideology with Instructor Howard Belsam given Wednesday evenings from 6:30-8:15 p.m. during the Jefferson School's fall term starting Oct. 5. Register now. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600. Fee \$5.50.

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For the Happiness of Children

For Peace

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World Congress

IN DEFENSE OF

Rights of Women

(Denmark, June, 1953)

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AFL ORGANIZERS IN RYAN HENCHMAN'S BAILIWICK



Members of the AFL Seafarer's International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

WATERFRONT BATTLE ON

Dockers Fight Shippers, Gangsters

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS provoked a wage struggle last week along the East Coast from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., as the newly-established ILA-AFL moved to swing the dockers from the ousted racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association.

As the tieup called by the ousted ILA was set to begin Thursday, longshoremen in the locals of the New York-New Jersey area, main center of Joseph P. Ryan's mobster rule, were being bombarded with appeals of both unions.

In addition to fighting shipowners and gangsters, longshoremen simultaneously faced a third struggle—against the bi-state control of hiring that went

into effect in the port of New York.

ENACTED OSTENSIBLY to eliminate crime on the waterfront, the new law requiring registration with the Waterfront Commission of the New York Harbor to qualify for work, gives the state arbitrary powers over dockers that may well prove decisive if given effect.

Lawrence P. Walsh, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, mailed registration blanks to 27,000 New York

longshoremen just a day before the strike deadline.

One of the key demands in the New York negotiations, which, however, Ryan's negotiators abandoned along with 80 percent of the wage demands, was a joint employer-union hiring hall. Ryan also reduced the demand for a 50-cent hourly raise to 10 cents.

The struggle in the port of New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the union was about to enter a strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little (Continued on Page 13)

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

If we had reached the end of our resources. But we are far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$16,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is perhaps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I feel I must send what I could to keep The Worker going—a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself.

If we ever needed a workers' press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds. . . . This is something our friends will not allow to happen."

". . . the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds"—this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700, and have only just got started. Michiganders have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

By JOHN PITTMAN

NEW PROPOSALS and demands to settle disputed global issues through negotiations have swamped the Eisenhower Administration. Deepening the crisis of Eisenhower's foreign policy, they have created new opportunities for U.S. trade unions, the Negro people and democratic organizations to influence U.S. foreign relations in the national interest.

But Secretary Dulles and the McCarthyites, determined to heat up the cold war and stop the decline of international tension, are groping hard to offset the initiative of world peace forces. Last week these State Department efforts proved dismally ineffective.

NEW DEMANDS came both from abroad and at home.

In our own country, former President Harry Truman and his Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed support for a policy of negotiation with the Soviet Union. Their support, however, was weakened by claims that the Truman Administration policy of "building situations of strength" had brought about the favorable opportunities for negotiation; and by their insistence on measures to heat up the cold war, such as continued support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of the Pacific Alliances and the European Army, and of continued militarization.

More important, a number of trade union bodies heard sharp criticism of Eisenhower's foreign policy. The AFL convention was informed of its bankruptcy by Irving Brown, an official who had given his all to achieve its success. The New York State CIO heard a demand for negotiations as a method of peaceable settlement. And the independent United Electrical Workers adopted a resolution calling for a crusade for peace through negotiation.

THESE AND SIMILAR developments in the United States coincided with demands and proposals from abroad.

Following a unanimous demand for a top-level Four Power meeting by the recent British Trades Union Congress, Labor Party spokesmen meeting in convention at Margate, England, levelled sharp attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles policy. Welsh M. P. Harold Davies asserted that "the Communist world" was trying a new way of life and that "all the bombers and all the hydrogen bombs will not stop the surge of this new life."

At the same time, the British Prime Minister's residence issued a statement that Sir Winston Churchill had not changed his mind in any way about his proposals of last May.

(Continued on Page 4)

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days, her music studies.

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Start this series today. Turn to page 4 of this issue.

Potofsky Calls for Peace Negotiations

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A HIGHLIGHT of the New York State CIO Convention in Long Beach, N.Y., last week, was the address of Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Jacob S. Potofsky, calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Sharply critical of the Administration's failure to involve labor in the shaping of foreign policy, Potofsky called for "a complete re-evaluation of the policies of the Administration in Washington and of the Congress."

While starting from the point of view of the big lie of Communist "aggression" and "belligerency," the veteran labor leader declared:

"The fact is that today one-half of the globe is under communist domination. We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ASSERTING THAT the alternative to "dealing" with the Soviet Union "may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization," Potofsky stated: "But there are no international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation."

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor," he continued. "It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for."

Turning to the "disease known as McCarthyism," Potofsky declared:

"Unless and until McCarthyism and McCarranism are rooted out, unless the reign of fear, distrust, hysteria and terror to which so many people in high places have succumbed, is extirpated at home, our need to win friends and allies throughout the world, and to influence the uncommitted peoples of Asia, may fail dismally."

THE FOREIGN policy adopted by the convention, however, failed to reflect the forward-moving thinking of Potofsky's speech.

While attacking those in the Administration who propagate the "go-it-alone" insanity, the resolution continued the line of supporting the cold war and calling for increased instead of decreased armaments.

Denouncing the fact that the "McCarthy's of all stripes" have a free hand in setting foreign policy,

the resolution attacked the "recklessly reactionary" McCarran immigration policies. Refusal of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations to sign the Human Rights covenant was in line with the "nationally suicidal idea of go-it-alone."

The outstanding position in terms of domestic policy, was the repeated denunciation of the Eisenhower administration for its turning the nation over to "big business domination" and its coddling of the McCarthy-McCarran ultra-reactionaries.

The three major tasks of labor, the convention resolved, are the development of political action to defeat the Republicans in the 1953, 1954 and 1956 elections;



JACOB S. POTOFSKY

the achievements of organic unity of the trade union movement; and the organization of the unions.

CHICAGO.

THE CIO United Steelworkers will get an early start on next year's contract renewal fight in a special gathering of the union's Wage Policy Committee in New York City Oct. 21.

The convening of this body, an unusual step at this time, was announced here by I. W. Abel, international secretary-treasurer of the USA-CIO at a two-day district conference of the union.

Abel indicated that because the union is expecting a tough battle in 1954 on wages and other issues, "we are not waiting until the last minute for our preparations." Negotiations open next May.

The union leader declared the discussion of the wage program open in the steel locals, and urged the membership to send the 170-odd members of the Wage Policy Committee to the parley next month "equipped with your thinking."

The conference of the largest district of the union, Illinois-Indiana District 31, with some 800 delegates attending from 211 locals, also tackled the crucial matter of political action for the 1954 con-

gressional elections.

District Director Joe Germone denounced the Eisenhower administration which, he said, was made up of the enemies of labor.

"This situation can be alleviated somewhat," he declared, "if we make effective use of our CIO political action committees and prepare to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the enemies of organized labor and elect our friends in the 1954 congressional elections."

Al Whitehouse, director of the USA-CIO in the Cincinnati district, lashed the President, whom he referred to as "Eisenhower," and declared that "a great general is making a poor president."

He blasted the President's appointment of James Byrnes to the U.N. delegation. He cited a news report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to the U.N. committee on racial problems.

The conference here at the Morrison Hotel contained references to the economic decline which is beginning to hit the steel industry. Abel declared that 50,000 steelworkers have been laid off thus far across the country.

CHICAGO.

PRACTICAL ANSWERS to the knottiest problems facing American workers—maintaining jobs and wage standards in peacetime—were contained this week in the program of the UE.

From their convention in Chi-

cago, delegates of the United Elec-

tical, Radio and Machine Workers carried home a plan that is not a

slick cure-all but a guide for

struggle.

And the convention made it

clear that the key is struggle

against "the Big Business poli-

cies of profit greed which have steadily

slashed the capacity of the Ameri-

can people to buy the products

of our factories."

The UE called on the labor

unions of America to open a two-

front battle for the very liveli-

hood of their members.

ONE PHASE

is in the shops where

success

will be found on Page 13.

No Thought Control or Bookburning, Says AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them," declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights,

allegation. Nor can we relinquish the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant; or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

"Above all else we must safeguard the freedom of the mind. Free excess to information, free inquiry, free press, free argument and debate are the source of all progress. Democracy is not so weak, our faith in it is not so faltering and our fight for it is not so dubious that we should seek refuge in censorship and the suppression of ideas. Books must not be burned in America as long as Ameri-

ST. LOUIS.

ca stays free."

THE AFL, reaffirming its stand for Fair Employment Practices laws on all levels, and amendment of Senate Rule 22 so as to cut out filibustering, also had some direct words on civil rights WITHIN the AFL:

"In our great labor federation in which the workingmen are united without regard for their belief, their race, or the color of their skin, there is no room for segregation or any other form of discrimination."

This is another notice to the few organizations in the AFL that still practice Jim Crow, that it is time to cleanup. The wide range (Continued on Page 13)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Unity Wins Pact from Armour
- Minn. CIO Backs Farmers

FOLLOWING a series of warning stoppages in plants throughout the country, including a walkout of all Chicago plants, Armour & Co. reached an agreement with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters following all-night joint negotiations Wednesday. Hailed as an example of the power of CIO-AFL unity, the agreement came as a result of the mutual action of both unions, in accordance with their agreement, and a pledge by either not to settle unless terms are satisfactory for both.

The terms are expected to serve as a basis for agreement with the others of the big four packers.

The agreement calls for a straight five-cent hourly raise and payment by the companies of the full cost of a medical plan estimated tax at 4½ cents an hour.

THE MINNESOTA Convention of the CIO, alarmed at the developing farm crisis, voted to back "every effort of the farm population to forestall the coming (farm) disaster by throwing the full strength of the unions in back of legislation to help the farmers."

The seriousness of the situation was brought before the 330 delegates by Robert Olson, president of the Waseca County Farm Bureau. He said if the present Eisenhower administration policies continue the country will be again gripped by mass unemployment. Recalling the Eisenhower election promises to farmers, Olson quoted a recent speech by Agriculture Secretary Benson in Wisconsin when he pledged he "would not stand idly by and watch farmers put through the wringer."

"You're cockeyed right he's not," continued Olson. "He's going to put us through the wringer himself."

ALABAMA'S newly-enacted "right-to-work" law will be carried to a court test jointly by the AFL and CIO. . . . Oregon's recently enacted anti-picketing law is also due for a test on the basis of a restaurant owner's claim his place was picketed illegally.

DECLARING southern ray-on-cotton workers have had no raise since 1950 and are 50

cents an hour below the average for all manufacturing workers in the country the executive council of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, decided to press for raises.

THERE WAS a noticeable lag in August employment, according to the Department of Labor with a smaller pickup of employment for the period than any time since 1945.

THE CIO issued its call for the 15th Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 16-20.

WITH THE STRIKE of 1,500 workers of the Hat Corporation of America in its 13th week, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL, is floating a \$500,000 bond issue to finance the walkout to carry the struggle to victory. The union has already spent \$400,000 on the walkout, \$100,000 of it a loan from the ILGWU. About 40 percent of the loan was already subscribed by members of the union.

FOR THE FIRST time in years, AFL and CIO maritime unions on the West Coast held a conference on joint action. Included in the parley were the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen and Oilers that recently voted to affiliate with SUP; Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Radio Association of America and the National Maritime Union, all of CIO, and Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL.

THE HARD-FOUGHT 16-week strike of 5,000 Arma Corp. workers in Mineola, L.I., and Brooklyn was settled on the basis of raises ranging from nine to 14 cents an hour and reinstatement of 158 workers laid off prior to the strike. The unions are the IUE-CIO and the unaffiliated Engineers Association of Arma.

THE STRIKE of Hearn Department Store workers, which began May 13, continued as the company rejected an offer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, to take off the pickets if 600 strikers were reinstated. The company placed another ad in the paper red-baiting the leaders of the DPO.

Probe Witchhunt Dismissal at Temple U.

PHILADELPHIA. — In an unprecedented step, The American Civil Liberties Union local branch last Saturday appointed a committee of legal experts to investigate the firing of Dr. Barrows Dunham by Temple University.

Dunham, head of Temple's philosophy department, and a distinguished author, was originally suspended last March after refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Committee. On Sept. 23, the Temple board of trustees announced that Dunham had been fired.

After suspending Dunham last term, Temple found it difficult to obtain anyone willing to conduct his classes. Wide support developed for Dunham on the campus as well as in academic circles.

STEEL BOSS THREATENS:

To Talk of Jobless Is 'Socialistic'

By JOSEPH POZNAR

PHILADELPHIA. — Spokesmen for Big Business are trying to cover up the growing economic pinch in Pennsylvania. Benjamin Fairless, Pittsburgh steel tycoon last week warned it was "socialistic" even to predict "hard times."

In a speech before Detroit's Economic Club, Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, declared:

"If I were a Socialist and if I wanted to discredit the free enterprise system by producing a serious slump, I think I would start predicting from the housetops that hard times were on their way."

THE McCARTHYITE threat in Fairless' statement becomes more ominous as it is seen that big business leaders apparently have a deliberate plan for trying to conceal the economic facts of life that their war program is intensifying.

While workers find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet, Casimir A. Stankiewicz, president of Philadelphia Central Penn National Bank, insisted earlier this month at the American Bankers Association convention in Washington that "the defense program must go on."

But what does the Philadelphia banker say to thousands of workers in the Philadelphia area who lost their jobs at Budd's, Baldwin's and other plants? The growing unemployment, shorter work weeks, and smaller take home pay, this banker covers up as "certain changes (that) foreshadow corrective adjustments."

"These adjustments," he admits, "may result in a business set-back . . . but not in any serious recession." In other words, the "reces-

IN APPOINTING TWO law professors and another attorney to investigate Dunham's dismissal, the ACLU said the three will study "possible violations of due process and academic freedom."

The investigators are: Professors Alexander Frey, and Clarke Byse, both of the U. of P. Law School, and Henry W. Sawyer, 3d.

FREY HAS served with the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Labor Department, and with the Third Regional War Labor Board. He was president of the Citizens Council on Democratic Rights, and is chairman of the U. of P. faculty senate.

Byse, a member of the ACLU executive board in Philadelphia, Sawyer has served as assistant

deputy attorney general in Pennsylvania, and as a member of the legal staff of the U. S. representative to Europe of NATO.

"No man was ever dismissed for reasons that did him greater honor," Dr. Dunham declared when informed of his dismissal by Temple University.

"I have stood for the exercise of our common rights under the Constitution, and the Constitution thrives by such exercise."

When accepting the Philadelphia Teachers Union annual award last March, Dunham told an audience of 500 public school teachers:

"I could repudiate my past and my principles and confess myself

a fool or a knave; or I could defend my past and my principles and thereby defend the integrity of the teaching profession. . . . I was aware that I was following the right course . . . and whatever the outcome, it would benefit my country and my profession. . . ."

SEEK NATIONAL PACTS

WASHINGTON (FP). — President Dave Beck of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, said the union "in self-preservation" will seek to negotiate national pacts from now on, rather than local and regional agreements, and warned the teamsters will not tolerate raids by other AFL or CIO unions.

Mills Trial Oct. 5

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES
PHILADELPHIA. — Fletcher Mills, courageous 25 year old Philadelphia fur worker and former sharecropper, will go on trial Monday, Oct. 5 in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., charged with "assault with a deadly weapon—with intent to kill."

Mills, a Negro refugee from an Alabama lynching party, was arrested in Philadelphia July 3 by the FBI and turned over to the Alabama authorities a few days later, thus ending an 8-year legal battle against his being returned to the South.

The Fletcher Mills Case began Oct. 22, 1945, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MILLS was then a lad of 17, sharecropping about 40 acres belonging to a white landlord named Roy Terry. Terry's cows had broken through a fence on the Mills farm, and they were eating and destroying a year's work in corn and cotton.

The young farmer went to landlord Terry and asked to have the cows removed and the fence repaired. He tried to explain that the crop meant a year's work to him.

The landlord said he would do nothing, used a vile anti-Negro epithet and "picked up a pick handle and started beating me across the face and head," Mills said.

Mills defended himself. He parried the blows. As Terry brought his arm down to hit Mills, he cut himself on a penknife Mills had. Mrs. Terry "called to one of her sons to get a gun," and Mills had no choice but to run into the woods.

He remained at a friend's home overnight and returned home the next day. While talking to his wife, four armed men arrived. He fled again, this time to Birmingham.

IN BIRMINGHAM, Mills was arrested at the bus station and held without charge being placed against him. At the end of 15 days a lawyer came and stated that if Mills gave him \$25 he could go free.

From Birmingham Mills went to Detroit and found employment in a metal shop. The FBI arrested Mills in his first day at the shop, and released him after hearing his story. But he was re-arrested by state authorities and lodged in a county jail for a month.

His sister, living in Detroit, made contact with the Civil Rights Congress. The CRC put up \$500 bail. After two further hearings the judge told Mills that he was free as long as he did not go back to Alabama.

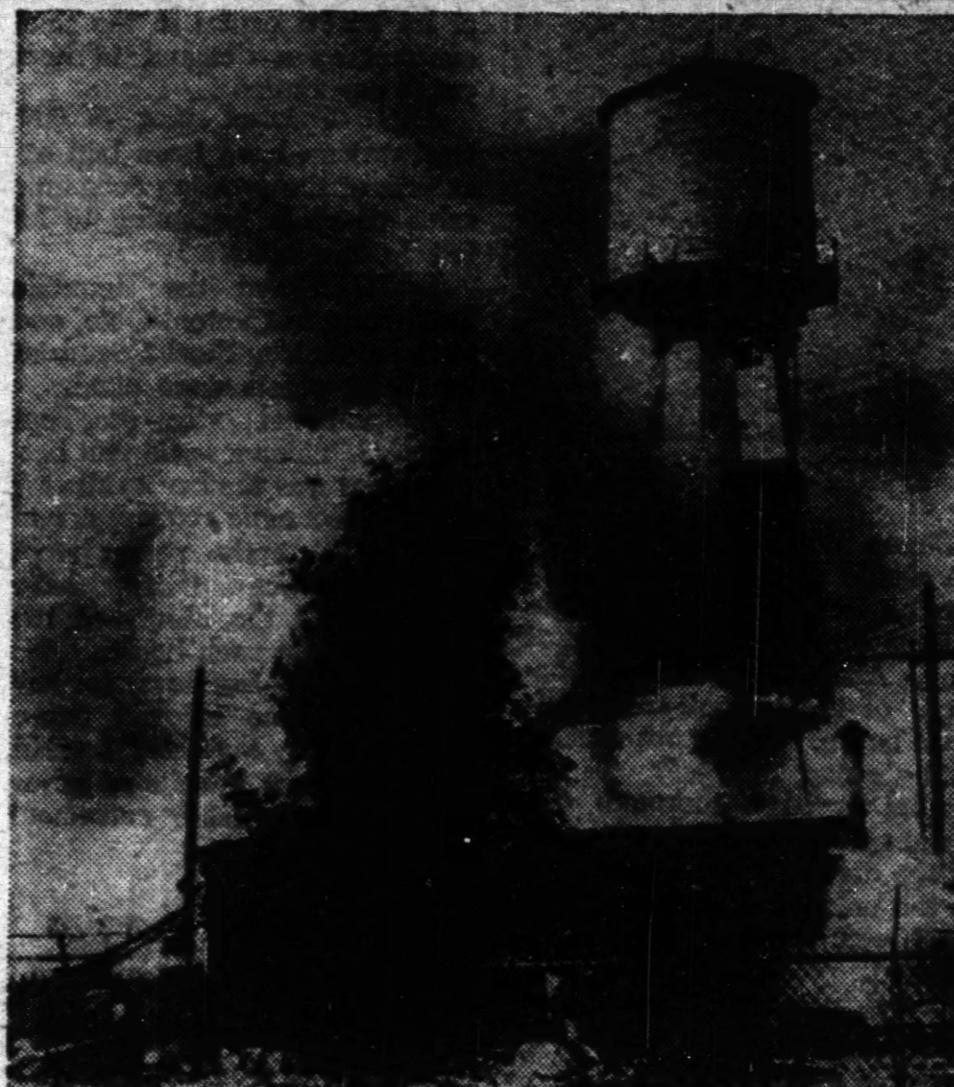
FROM DETROIT, Mills came to New York. Here he lived and worked from 1945 until 1949, without any trouble with the law.

In 1949 on a visit to Philadelphia he was arrested by the FBI. He was held for five months until the Civil Rights Congress put up \$2000 bail for the federal charge of "interstate flight to avoid prosecution," plus \$1000 bail for the State's extradition charge.

FOR THE PAST three months Mills has been confined to the century-old Tuscaloosa County jail.

The trial opens Monday, Oct. 5. Funds are urgently needed by the Civil Rights Congress.

A note to Fletcher Mills would be warmly received; address: Tuscaloosa County Prison, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.



WHERE 10 DIED—Clouds of smoke rise from the Lucidol Corporation plastic plant in Tonawanda, N.Y., near Buffalo, after an explosion in which 10 workers died and 20 were injured.



Defy Threat to Kill Bills for Foreign Born

DETROIT. — Michiganders were alerted last week to the danger that a deal is afoot in Washington to kill all substitutes to the hated McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, warned that Administration spokesmen had "paid for" their bill to admit 214,000 "refugees" into this country by promising to rule out any revision of the Walter-McCarran Act next session.

"This political deal exposes the callousness of congressional leadership," Green said, "and a dangerous scheme to defeat the people's demand for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law."

The Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Chelvix Bldg., Detroit 26, urges that telegrams and letters be sent to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees protesting the plot to table and calling for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill which is designed to replace the anti-foreign born legislation.

Women Voters League Hits 'Go Alone' War Policy

WASHINGTON.

The National League of Women Voters has announced an intensive nationwide campaign against the growing tendency in U. S. official quarters to adopt a "go it alone" foreign policy.

The campaign was set up at a conference here. Leaders will be trained in a series of regional meetings, starting Nov. 25, and the campaign will then be taken into 917 communities.

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NOWHERE among the bankers or industrialists, "The Inquirer" survey burbles, "were there any fears of a recession." The word "recession" might be considered "socialist," so the bankers call it a "correction."

But the Inquirer survey admits, in fine type, way down in the story, that auto production is expected to decline over a third in 1954, that steel production is expected to decline to 85-94 percent, that the drop in new housing "really worries the bankers," and that farmers' income is already "considerably less."

THE SKELETON the "free enterprise" system cannot hide is rattling in the bosses' closet—unemployment, despite war programs

and war casualties.

A U. S. Government report, for Sept. 25, admits that "supply (of workers) in some areas was moving ahead of demand."

LAID-OFF WORKERS who apply for new jobs nowadays report that the experience which qualified them previously by no means assures them of being hired.

A 24-year-old worker who was employed for two years as an arc welder on auto bodies at Budd's says he was turned down at the Sun Ship Co. because he was "not experienced enough in overhead welding."

"Two years ago when I went to Budd's I never had a torch in my hand in my life. But they were willing to train me. But this time at the Sun Ship there were other people waiting for the same job. I'll get a job. But it's not going to be so easy. Too much competition," he said.

The campaign was set up at a conference here. Leaders will be trained in a series of regional meetings, starting Nov. 25, and the campaign will then be taken into 917 communities.

USA-CIO Opens Drives for '54—Contract and Congress

By CARL HIRSCH

Steelworkers here this week opened their double-barreled fight for 1954—on political action in the congressional elections and on the economic issues in the coming steel contract renewal fight. The launching of activities on these two fronts came at a two-day conference last weekend at the Morrison Hotel. Close to 750 delegates were there, representing about half of the 212 locals in this Northern Illinois-Indiana District.

POLITICAL ACTION

DISTRICT DIRECTOR Joseph Germano opened up on the 1954 congressional elections by declaring that it would be "economic suicide" for labor to fail to throw its maximum strength into the coming campaign.

He called on the steel union to put the district CIO political action committee in fighting trim.

"The President, having surrounded himself with a cabinet of millionaires and having succumbed to Big Business and the vested interests, has sufficiently demonstrated by now that he is no friend of organized labor," said Germano.

"This situation can be alleviated somewhat if we make effective use of CIO-PAC and prepare to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the enemies of organized labor and elect our friends in the 1954 congressional elections."

GERMANO heads this steel union district which includes 125,000 members, the largest district in the USA-CIO.

The two-day conference also turned its attention to the Cook County judicial election to be held on Nov. 3.

One of the candidates for the Supreme Court whom the union is supporting is Municipal Judge George Quilici, a former counsel for the steelworkers union. Quilici was one of the invited speakers at the conference.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER was lampooned by a guest speaker, Al Whitehouse, director of the Cincinnati steelworkers district, who said that "a great general is making a poor president," and referred to him as "Eisenhower."

Whitehouse lashed the President for his appointment of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as UN delegate. He cited a press report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to a UN committee on racial questions.

Referring to Eisenhower, Whitehouse declared, "This man is surrounded by enemies of our union. Let's turn them out of Congress next year!"

THE DELEGATES adopted a resolution calling for CIO-PAC organization "on a permanent basis in every political subdivision in Illinois in which we reside."

The resolution added:

"We affirm the principle that the political activity of the CIO must be independent and non-partisan, giving support to the progressive forces in both parties and basing its endorsements of candidates on their records, platform and performance."

CONTRACT FIGHT

L. W. ABEL, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Steelworkers, formally opened the contract discussion issues throughout the union at the conference here.

He said that a meeting of the

CHICAGO.

committee, made a plea for a more vigorous struggle to eliminate discrimination against Negro workers in the steel plants. However, he made no mention of an FEPC clause in the steel contract as a demand in next year's negotiations.

Abel disclosed that 50,000 steelworkers have been laid off as part of the growing economic crisis which is beginning to be felt in the mills.

LAYOFFS at the Republic Steel plant in Canton, Ohio, and at the American Steel Foundries in all its plants were cited.

International vice-president James G. Thimmes said that better wages was the key to staving off an economic collapse and declared that the recent steps toward labor unity have strengthened the ability of the unions to win such boosts.

"Our nation has never for any length of time enjoyed peace and prosperity together," he said, "but then, we have also never had the strong labor movement we have today."

JOSEPH GERMANO

170-man Wage Policy Committee would meet in New York City on Oct. 21. Although negotiations do not begin until next May, Abel declared that because of the outlook for a difficult battle, "we are not waiting until the last minute."

Abel urged a thorough discussion throughout the union on all the demands to be presented by the union, indicating that the entire contract was to be renegotiated.

"Send us your Wage Policy Committee equipped with your thinking," he declared.

THE UNION'S director of research, Otis Brubaker, came here from Pittsburgh to present a sober picture of what the union faces in the coming wage campaign.

"We're going to have one hell of a fight on our hands—not like in 1953," he said.

He pointed out that the wage question will be uppermost. Brubaker cited figures on the continuing rise in the cost of living since the last steel wage settlement and declared that "we'll have to do more than catch up."

THE PRESENTATION of contract issues by officers of the union here was confined to the questions of pensions, insurance and the guaranteed annual wage. A resolution adopted by the parley referred to the wage guarantee as the No. 1 demand in all negotiations.

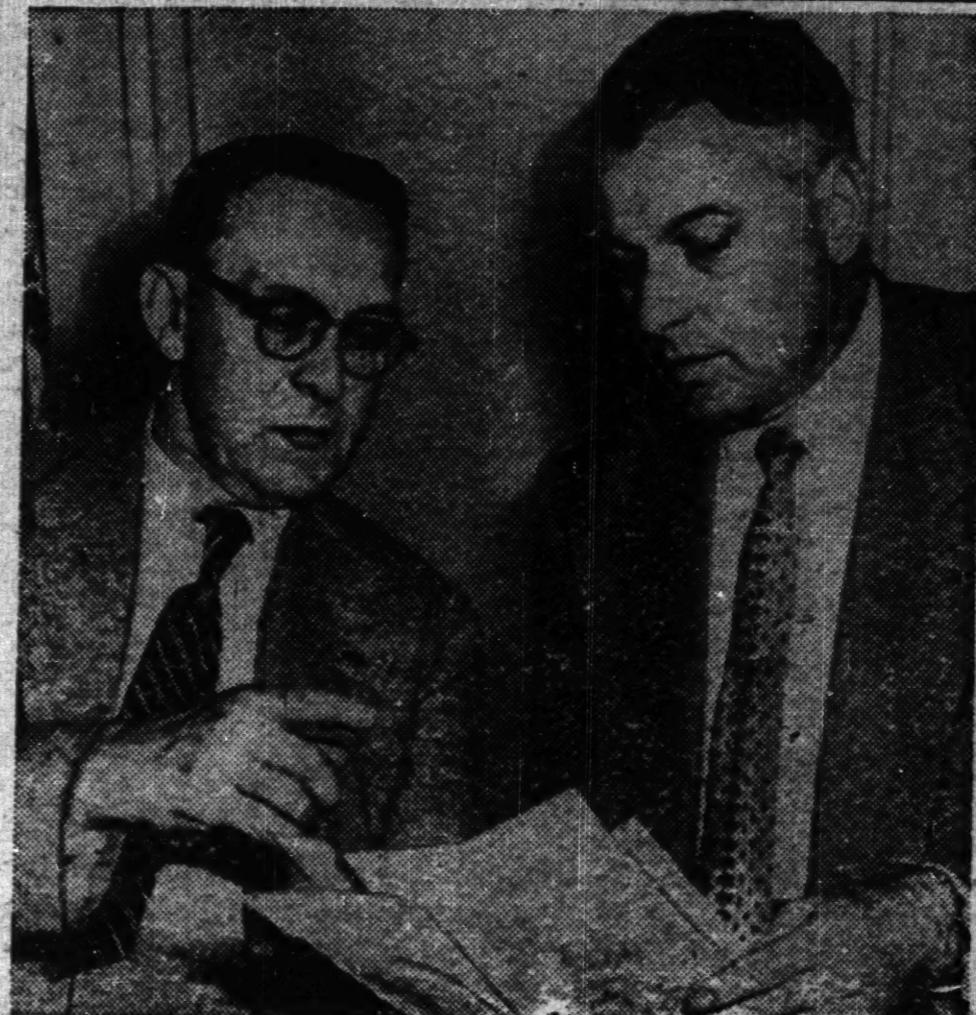
Francis Shane, national secretary of the USA-CIO civil rights

DETROIT.—The struggle to obtain Fair Employment Practices legislation moved forward another step when the Michigan Bar Association at its recent convention backed FEPC for Michigan.

The 1,500 lawyers, meeting in Detroit last week, overwhelmingly voted to ask for legislation aimed specifically at preventing discrimination in private industry as well as in other places.

They also demanded that segregation be stopped in state hospitals. A week ago, in a pre-convention statement, they listed hospitals, including the Herman Kiefer here, which practice segregation of Negro patients.

On Oct. 14 at the Masonic Temple, Detroit, a state-wide conference called by the UAW-CIO will meet to step up work of organized labor and liberal groups for FEPC, city, state and national. Discrimination in restaurants, hotels, motels and upgrading of Negro workers will be some of the other points in the auto workers meetings, expected to attract several hundred delegates.



RAIL TRAINMEN'S RAISE of 37½ cents an hour in every section of the United States was demanded as president William P. Kennedy (left) and Charles Luna, a union chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen conferred in Albany, N.Y.

Reveal Firetrap Paid Owner 33% Profit on Investment

CHICAGO.—Just how much does jimmie housing in Chicago pay off?

A shocking example was disclosed last week in the hearings on the fire at 3616 S. State St., where 18 Negroes were killed on Labor Day.

That 1890 firetrap was literally coining money for its owners—as are thousands of such tenements on the South Side where Negro people are compelled to live at the risk of their lives.

Here are the facts which explain why the big realtors maintain the South Side ghetto and organize mob violence against those who try to escape:

This building was unfit for human habitation. And yet, it was valued at \$19,000.

Its owners have disclosed that they drew from its tenants an annual rental of \$6,300!

In other words, the tenants were paying the full cost of the building every three years. And the condition of the building revealed clearly that the owners

were spending almost nothing on its maintenance.

Has segregation made death-trap housing profitable? The rate is \$350 per year profit for each of the 18 people killed on Labor Day!

Back Negro Candidate For Council

PITTSBURGH.—The campaign to elect a Negro to the City Council is making headway.

William P. Young, a Republican has the backing of some prominent Negro Democrats who have joined a "Citizens for Young" committee that is spearheading the fight to win representation on the council for the city's 82,000 Negroes, one-seventh of the city's population. He is backed by the Courier, largest Negro newspaper in the U.S.

In the Republican primary last spring Young finished second, topping the slate headed by Leonard P. Kane, who won the Republican nomination for mayor. Mr. Young is personnel director for a small steel fabricator, the Lockhart Steel Corp.

Indicating his intention to conduct an aggressive campaign, Young has lashed out at the failure of the long-entrenched Democratic city administration to root out discrimination against Negroes in its various departments.

Young also hit the segregation policies in the Fire Department. He declared the city maintained two all-Negro fire companies. Only four Negroes have been sent to white companies—two to Shadyside and the same number to the North Side. Station No. 5, in the heart of the heavily Negro-populated Hill district, has only white firemen.

Steel Companies Predict Big Layoffs, Continue Profits

48.7 percent."

Iron Age listed some of the following "factors" in the industry's favor during this period of production decline and mounting layoffs:

(a) The prospect that the excess profits tax will die; (b) increased plant efficiency (speedup); (c) elimination of premium pay such as incentive bonuses and overtime; (d) shutdown of small "marginal" producers who can't compete.

United Steel Workers research director Otis Brubaker, at a union conference here last weekend, made it clear how the big steel corporations are actually promoting profitable depressed conditions in the industry.

"They are part of the administration in Washington," he said, "who are making up the economic climate in which we are going to bargain next year."

"We'll make good money in 1954."

That was the message last week from the head of the nation's biggest steel corporation, Benjamin Fairless, chairman of U. S. Steel Corp.

He was talking about steel tycoons, not steel workers. For the workers, the outlook is less earnings and more layoffs.

But while workers may be put out on the street, Fairless says joyfully that the steel trust "has the greatest opportunity that has come its way in 20 years."

Mill owners are looking forward to greater profits on less production. The industry magazine, "Iron Age," explained this week just how that works.

"The industry made money in 1939 when the ingot rate averaged 82.5 percent of capacity," said the magazine, "and in 1935 when it was



NEW JERSEY EDITION

The Worker

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26

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Register To Vote!

YOU MUST REGISTER in order to vote on Nov. 3. Registration days are Monday to Friday, Oct. 5 to Oct. 9, from 3 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., and Saturday, Oct. 10 from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

You can register, if, as of Nov. 3, you have lived in New York State for one year, in New York City for four months, and in your election district for 30 days.

If you cannot be in the city on election day, Nov. 3, you can apply for an absentee ballot when you register.

The Worker urges its readers to enroll in the American Labor Party.

New Impy Threat Rouses Labor

NEW YORK LABOR CAN BLOCK THE DEWEY-FARLEY SCHEME

The following editorial appeared in the Daily Worker Thursday morning:

The re-entry of Mayor Impellitteri into the election campaign once again raises the serious danger of the Dewey-Farley forces taking over the city either through Impellitteri or Riegelman.

The fact that Impellitteri has decided to run in spite of his resounding defeat in the pri-

maries, shows to what length the Dewey-Farley gang will go to place the city under reactionary control in preparation for 1954 and 1956.

Impellitteri's announcement of his "independent" candidacy, in his decision to create a five-way race, was shot through with McCarthyism. It was a thinly disguised appeal to the most reactionary section of the Democratic Party — the Christian

Front crowd which cooperates nationally with the Dixiecrats.

The Mayor's statement that Wagner and Halley "represent a brand of socialistic thinking" is the kind of attack the Republicans and Dixiecrats have made for years on anybody supporting New Deal policies. It is of a piece with Republican Riegelman's attack on the same candidates on the ground that each is backed by various sec-

tions of labor.

In our editorial of Sept. 17 on the primary results, we said: "If Impellitteri should decide to run, disguised as an independent, it will require a special effort by organized labor not to permit the victory of either member of the Dewey team."

Impellitteri's re-entry into the race means that this SPECIAL (Continued on Page 15)

60,000 Dockers Strike East Coast; Eisenhower Hastens T-H Injunction

— See Page 2 —



Members of the AFL Seafarer's International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods . . .

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as if we had reached the end of our resources. But we are far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$16,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is per-

haps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I feel I must send what I could to keep The Worker going — a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself. If we ever needed a workers press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds. . . . This is something our friends

will not allow to happen."

". . . the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds" — this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700,

and have only just got started. Michiganders have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days, her music studies. Major 10 of 11. Start this series today. Turn to Page 8 every Sunday.

Eisenhower Invokes T-H as 60,000 Dockers Strike

A STRIKE of 60,000 longshoremen, tying up ports from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., no sooner got under way than President Eisenhower, responding to an appeal of the shipping interests, involved a Taft-Hartley injunction. Strategists of the ousted Joe Ryan union received the injunction with relief and hastened to give advance notice they'll comply with it, probably by Monday when the required legal formalities are processed in Washington.

The walkout was deliberately provoked by the shipping companies as they sought to capitalize on the struggle between the AFL and the ousted racket-run International Longshoremen's Association and on the newly-enacted law putting dock hiring under state supervision.

The break came between the shipping employers and negotiators of Ryan's ILA ostensibly over the small margin of five cents an hour. The employers offered an 8½-cent package, the union insisted 12½.

BUT THE ILA'S negotiators, literally crawling for a deal with the shippers, abandoned about everything they started out to get. That included the original demand of a raise of 50 cents an hour, a joint hiring hall with the employers. And they yielded to the demand for a compulsory arbitrator in the port of New York with power to impose fines for participation in "unauthorized" strikes.

The shipowners apparently felt this was their opportunity and forced a strike. The walkout came as the newly-chartered ILA-AFL sent hundreds of organizers to the docks in a drive to win the longshoremen from the mobsters-run Ryan union. Despite the strife between the two unions, there was an unwritten understanding as the walkout took effect that no longshoremen, whether in or out of the AFL, would cross picket lines.

Simultaneous with the walkout, longshoremen in New York and New Jersey received blanks from the Waterfront Commission set up under the new law, which they are required to fill out to qualify for work, with Dec. 1 the deadline.

Spokesmen for the new AFL union appeared tight-lipped as the walkout began and said nothing of the reported plan in Washington to slap a Taft-Hartley injunction on the walkout. Ryan's office said the writ would be respected.

The struggle in the port of

New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the ILA is the union that called strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is

petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little mimeographed paper that has been the uninterrupted voice of the rank and file in the port of New York since the 1951 rank and file strike, called on the longshoremen to support the new AFL union and at the same time observe the "No-contract, no-work" tradition.

"Now we have the chance to oust Ryan and the gangsters and to build a new democratic union," says Dockers News, "let's not miss this opportunity."

DOCKERS NEWS noted that (Continued on Page 15)

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

• Unity Wins Pact from Armour

FOLLOWING a series of warning stoppages in plants throughout the country, including a walkout of all Chicago plants, Amour & Co. reached an agreement with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters following all-night joint negotiations Wednesday. Hailed as an example of the power of CIO-AFL unity, the agreement came as a result of the mutual action of both unions, in accordance with their agreement, and a pledge by either not to settle unless terms are satisfactory for both.

The terms are expected to serve as a basis for agreement with the others of the big four packers.

The agreement calls for a straight five-cent hourly raise and payment by the companies of the full cost of a medical plan estimated tax at 4½ cents an hour.

ALABAMA'S newly-enacted "right-to-work" law will be carried to a court test jointly by the

AFL and CIO. Oregon's recently enacted anti-picketing law is also due for a test on the basis of a restaurant owner's claim his place was picketed illegally.

• DECLARING southern rayon-cotton workers have had no raise since 1950 and are 50 cents an hour below the average for all manufacturing workers in the country, the executive council of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, decided to press for raises.

• THERE WAS a noticeable lag in August employment, according to the Department of Labor with a smaller pickup of employment for the period than any time since 1945.

• THE CIO issued its call for the 15th Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 16-20.

WITH THE STRIKE of 1,500 workers of the Hat Corporation of America in its 13th week, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL, is floating a \$500,000 bond issue to finance the walkout to carry the struggle to victory. The union has already spent \$400,000 on the walkout, \$100,000 of it a loan from the ILGWU. About 40 percent of the loan was already subscribed by members of the union.

THE HARD-FOUGHT 16-week strike of 5,000 Arma Corp. workers in Mineola, L. I., and Brooklyn was settled on the basis of raises ranging from nine to 14 cents an hour and reinstatement of 158 workers laid off prior to the strike. The unions are the IUE-CIO and the unaffiliated Engineers Association of Arma.

THE STRIKE of Hearn Department Store workers, which began May 13, continued as the company rejected an offer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, to take off the pickets if 800 strikers were reinstated. The company placed another ad in the paper red-baiting the leaders of the DPO.

WIN 20-CENT RAISE

DETROIT (FP).—Striking just when delay before freezing weather might crimp Detroit expressway extensions, Cement Masons Local 514, AFL, brought contractors to time with a raise of 20 cents an hour. The new minimum is \$2.80 an hour.

Time for Peace Parleys, Potofsky Tells State CIO

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A HIGHLIGHT of the New York State CIO Convention in Long Beach, N.Y., last week, was the address of Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Jacob S. Potofsky, calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Sharply critical of the Administration's failure to involve labor in the shaping of foreign policy, Potofsky called for "a complete re-evaluation of the policies of the Administration in Washington and of the Congress."

While starting from the point of view of the big lie of Communist "aggression" and "belligerency," the veteran labor leader declared:

"The fact is that today one-half of the globe is under communist domination. We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ASSERTING THAT the alternative to "dealing" with the Soviet Union "may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization," Potofsky stated: "But there are no

international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation."

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor," he continued. "It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for."

Turning to the "disease known as McCarthyism," Potofsky declared:

"Unless and until McCarthyism and McCarranism are rooted out, unless the reign of fear, distrust, hysteria and terror to which so many people in high places have succumbed, is extirpated at home, our need to win friends and allies throughout the world, and to influence the uncommitted peoples of Asia, may fail dismally."

THE FOREIGN policy adopted by the convention, however, failed to reflect the forward-moving thinking of Potofsky's speech.

While attacking those in the Ad-

ministration who propagate the

"go-it-alone" insanity, the resolution continued the line of supporting the cold war and calling for increased instead of decreased armaments.

Denouncing the fact that the "McCarthy's of all stripes" have a free hand in setting foreign policy, the resolution attacked the "recklessly reactionary" McCarran immigration policies. Refusal of the U. S. delegation in the United Nations to sign the Human Rights covenant was in line with the "nationally suicidal idea of go-it-alone."

The outstanding position in terms of domestic policy, was the repeated denunciation of the Eisenhower administration for its turning the nation over to "big business domination" and its condoning of the McCarthy-McCarran ultra-reactionaries.

The three major tasks of labor, the convention resolved, are the development of political action to defeat the Republicans in the 1953, 1954 and 1956 elections; the achievements of organic unity of the trade union movement; and the organization of the unorganized.

UE Convention Mapped Plan for Peace, Jobs

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

PRACTICAL ANSWERS to the knottiest problems facing American workers—maintaining jobs and wage standards in peacetime—were contained this week in the program of the UE.

From their convention in Chicago, delegates of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers carried home a plan that is not a slick cure-all but a guide for struggle.

And the convention made it clear that the key is struggle against "the Big Business policies of profit greed which have steadily slashed the capacity of the American people to buy the products of our factories."

The UE called on the labor unions of America to open a two-front battle for the very livelihood of their members.

ONE PHASE is in the shops where it was indicated, every

thing down wages, in imposing speedup, in undermining the fighting unity of the workers—all these lead America closer to the brink of economic chaos.

"The existence of a strong united labor movement is a road block to this drive for war and more profits," the delegates stated.

The second aspect of the US's "Peace and Jobs" program centered on legislative and political action. The convention sounded the warning that the Big Business administration in Washington is "pushing for more war spending and even war itself as their means of keeping their profitable economy."

In its plan to American labor

No Thought Control or Bookburning, Says AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them," declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights,

allegation. Nor can we relinquish our stay free."

the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant; or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

"Above all else we must safeguard the freedom of the mind. Free access to information, free argument and debate are the source of all progress. Democracy is not so weak, our faith in it is not so faltering and our fight for it is not so dubious that we should seek refuge in censorship and the suppression of ideas. Books must not be burned in America as long as

ST. LOUIS

THE AFL, reaffirming its stand for Fair Employment Practices laws on all levels, and amendment of Senate Rule 22 so as to cut out filibustering, also had some direct words on civil rights WITHIN the AFL:

"In our great labor federation in which the workingmen are united without regard for their belief, their race, or the color of their skin, there is no room for segregation or any other form of discrimination."

This is another notice to the few organizations in the AFL that still practice Jim Crow, that it is time to clean up. The wide range

IMPY THREAT AROUSES LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)
tration all next week "in the face of the Impellitteri-Riegelman threat."

The City CIO Council meeting at the Hotel Governor Clinton was one of the best attended in years with 530 delegates registered.

THE WALL-TO-WALL assemblage gave Wagner a warm reception when the Democratic candidate came to thank the CIO for its endorsement. Three delegates who said they were speaking "as individuals," opposed his candidacy.

At a banquet held in Hotel Astor this week, American Labor Party leaders headed by Clifford T. McAvoy, ALP mayoralty candidate, kicked off the party's municipal campaign. The program opposed the sales tax, auto use tax and called for repeal of the Transit Authority and the 15-cent subway fare. Also called for was a reassessment of big business property now underassessed \$5 billion.

Speakers denounced the U.S.-Franco Spain military pact, called for an end to the New York school witchhunt, and challenged all opponents to express themselves against the Eisenhower-Dulles foreign policy. The ALP leaders also disagreed with those progressives

who are calling for a united labor movement around an anti-Dewey program.

Local 140 of the CIO Furniture Workers endorsed Wagner at a meeting held the night that Impellitteri announced his candidacy on the Experience Party ticket. Sol Tischler, president of the local, declared that the endorsement by the membership "was based on the very real and immediate threat posed by Impellitteri in a five-way contest and its boom to Riegelman."

The Furniture local leader said the endorsement was given despite recognition of the shortcomings of the Democratic candidate and the fact that "his program is not as advanced nor as committed to a fighting policy as we would like to see."

WAGNER repeated promises made to the State CIO Convention at Long Beach the week earlier. He told the City CIO Council that the election "will determine whether or not our city government will move forward in the progressive tradition of the New Deal or move backward in the spirit and agony of Republican-Dixiecrat thinking."

Wagner termed the election a "monumental struggle" between the "forces of liberalism and the proponents of reaction."

Republican circles hailed the Impellitteri candidacy despite some cautious expressions that it might also draw votes from Riegelman. Revolutionary Democrats, who otherwise might have voted for Riegelman, would now give their vote to Impellitteri, a few opined. But this viewpoint was overwhelmed in the general jubilation that the Impellitteri race would split the regular Democratic vote sufficiently to enable Riegelman to sneak into City Hall, especially if the Halley-Wagner camps locked horns instead of concentrating their main fire on the Riegelman threat.

The Herald-Tribune, which has been caustic and even vitriolic in its denunciation of Impellitteri, turned coy and almost benign toward him in an editorial last Thursday.

"On the whole the mayor's decision (to run) ought to be welcomed," this GOP advocate of Deweyism and Riegelman chortled.

Demonstrate Against Jimmy Byrnes

The New York Civil Rights Congress has called for a demonstration protesting Eisenhower's appointment of James Byrnes to the United Nations. The demonstration will be held in front of the United Nations Buildings, 42nd Street and First Avenue from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Thursday, Oct. 8.

Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)
EFFORT BY ORGANIZED LABOR is now on the order of the day.

We urge New York's powerful labor movement, now in general agreement on a minimum program but divided over the three anti-Dewey candidates, to get together. CIO, AFL, and the independent unions—along with the main organizations of the Negro people—would do well to sit down at the conference table to discuss the new dangers that have arisen.

The various sections of the labor movement should reach agreement on a strong program and on the candidate who will be most firmly committed to this program and who will therefore have the best chance of preventing either a Riegelman or Impellitteri victory.

The Daily Worker continues to endorse the ALP ticket, headed by Clifford T. McAvoy. We do this because the ALP's program is the most clear-cut on municipal issues, and because the ALP is the only party in the campaign which fights for peace.

At the same time, we recognize that the bulk of the labor movement associates itself with the other anti-Dewey candidates. We urge them to unite their strength around a vigorous program and a single candidate. We believe, further, that the ALP can best increase its own influence by seeking to bring about this unity and by directing its main fire against Riegelman and Impellitteri.

Unite to defeat the Dewey-Farley conspiracy!

UE Convention

(Continued from Page 2)
to reject this blind-alley outlook, the UE delegates outlined these steps to a peacetime economy:

- Elimination of the oppressive burden of taxes on working people.
- Shorter hours of work.
- Vast increases in social services and public works of government to replace spending on armaments.
- An all-out program to solve the farm depression.
- The wide opening of channels of trade among all the countries of the world.

★

TUHS PROGRAM was the key-stone of the week-long convention in Chicago, the guide to the future of this 320,000-member union, its relations with other unions and to the communities in which it operates.

If the UE was able to set a constructive example on the "Peace and Jobs" question, it was largely because this union's membership has already felt the blow more keenly than have many other unions.

A large and important section of the union—the locals in the farm equipment industry—have been hit hard by unemployment.

This was graphically illustrated by the president of the Iowa-Missouri district, Don Harris, who told how the Oliver Plow Company cut its tractor production from 110 to 22 a day because of the decrease in farmers' buying power.

Milt Burns, chairman of the UE Harvester Conference Board proposed to go the convention "a national caravan of farmers, of workers," to go to Washington to press the fight for a peacetime program for this industry.

★

NUMEROUS DELEGATES reflected the ominous threat of crisis in such consumers goods industries as radio, TV, appliances, washing machines.

"Workers are disturbed and want to know why," declared one delegate, "and when you try to answer these questions, you find the government questioning your loyalty and you are face-to-face with the Smith Act."

These were the dramatic words of delegate Dave Davis, an outstanding UE leader in Philadelphia also has himself been indicted under the Smith Act.

★

THE CRUCIAL "PEACE and jobs" program underscored the reason for the fight against McCarthyism, which Secretary-treasurer Julius Emspak described as "a smokescreen for the economic plundering of America."

It revealed the urgent need for farmer-labor unity, for the unity of Negro and white, of men and women in the shops.

The convention made it clear that the fight for peace and jobs can not be won if the labor movement is ravaged by disunity and raiding.

However, although the convention went on record for the joint action of all unions wherever possible, it also called for "winning back members in shops that left us."

★

SOME OF THE DELEGATES saw a contradiction between the stress on labor unity and a stand which might be interpreted by some to justify the UE's taking part in what the convention condemned as "cannibalism."

Nevertheless, the convention was unified, with delegates of various political shadings joining in declaring that the union "has been vindicated by world events in the stand it has taken during the past years." It was pointed out that many who had attacked the union now agree that its position was correct on the col war, the Marshall Plan, the Taft-Hartley Act, the Korean war.

At the core of its peace policy was the union's reaffirmation that "there are no differences between the nations of the world which cannot be settled by peaceful negotiation."

Longshore

(Continued from Page 2)
Ryan's group, "to save its neck," was quick to offer the shipowners a "cut-rate" deal even conceding to a czar in the port armed with compulsory arbitration authority. The announcement by one of the seceding locals that Ryan's contract will not be respected, was held up as exemplary action.

At the same time Dockers' News warned the members of the AFL's top committee of five directing the newly-formed union that their steps were still inadequate. The rank and file longshoremen also demand:

• Endorsement of the contract demands and mobilization of the AFL's resources to win them.

• A democratic union and rank file control in its affairs.

• "No deal with Dewey and the shipowners for a state-controlled shaping up and registration. The AFL must come out publicly opposing the state hiring law."

• A guarantee that the new union will not tolerate any form of discrimination in hiring or within the union.

DOCKERS NEWS also called for the reconvening of the Rank and File strike committee that led the walkout in 1951 to direct the struggle now.

The waterfront, meanwhile, was becoming more tense by the hour. Mayor Impellitteri, who was endorsed by Ryan in the primaries, has sent an unusually large army of policemen to the dock areas. Paul Hall, head of the Seafarers International Union has mobilized hundreds of his members who, clad in white caps, staged a whirlwind drive to win the dockers for the new union. Tony Anastasia and his goons have cast aside their past differences with Ryan and came to his aid.

In an apparent effort to give a fresh face to mobsters, the Ryan union's "strategy committee" was put under the leadership of Capt. Bradley of the Tugboatmen's Local 333. They count on the key position tug men have on the ports to keep control of the waterfronts.

Ryan chose to enter a hospital for a checkup. Stories are current that he may be pensioned off when the ILA holds its special convention next month.

TRIAL OF 11 TEACHERS PUT OFF TO OCT. 26

A Board of Education trial of 11 teachers who were charged by Superintendent of Schools Dr. William Jansen with insubordination for their refusal to answer questions about political views and affiliations has been postponed until Oct. 26.

Attorneys for the teachers asked Board Examiner, Col. Arthur Levitt, to postpone the trials because of pending Court of Appeals decisions. Col. Levitt refused on these grounds but agreed to the postponement on the personal plea of attorney Harold L. Cammer, who said that he had other legal responsibilities which would interfere with the defense.

Four teachers, Leo Auerbach, Benjamin H. Baronofsky, Henry Danielowitz and Norman London, pleaded not guilty to the insubordination charges. A not guilty plea was entered into the record on behalf of Charles Eckstat, teacher of French at the William Cullen Bryant High School in Queens. Eckstat submitted his resignation, which was rejected by Jansen, and was therefore not present at the hearings.

In loving memory of my beloved husband GEORGE

YETTA

MORRIS NEWMAN
Auto Radiator Works
and Sheet Metal Works



DEAR READER:
We want to ask a very personal favor of you. If you are a housewife, or otherwise, do not punch a clock, come in between 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

It is very difficult to wait on everyone at one time, people have been crowding in between 3 and 7 p.m. As an additional incentive, "All purchases made before 3 p.m. an extra 5% discount. (Please don't ask for it after 3 p.m.). Big sale, woolen 34 in. \$1.39 to \$2.95 per yd., including Forstmann, Miron, etc.

MILL END IMPORTS
76 E. 11th St.
Few doors west of Broadway

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JEFFERSON SCHOOL ALARMED OVER LOW ENROLLMENT

A NOTE OF ALARM was sounded Friday by officials of the Jefferson School of Social Science because of the very small pre-enrollment for classes beginning next week.

According to Dr. Howard Selsam, director, "only about 450 students have enrolled to date, whereas we need more than 3,000 to maintain the approximately 100 classes scheduled."

Selsam reported that "pre-enrollment one year ago was the lowest in the school's preceding nine years of operation, and the figures this fall are lower still."

In an effort to overcome the serious lag in fall term enrollment, officials of the school addressed an open message to "All Students and Friends of the Jefferson School" calling upon them to "register for classes beginning this week," and to "bring along shopmates and friends."

Evening classes at the Jefferson School meet once a week, some for five sessions, others for ten sessions, and in case of the Marxist Institute for 30 sessions. Courses are offered in the fields of economics, politics, history, philosophy, science, literature, music and art.

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**NEW JERSEY
EDITION**

The Worker

Jersey Schools Face a Crisis

TRENTON. ACCORDING to Frederick Raubinger, Commissioner of Education, there will be at least one million more students in Jersey public schools by 1960. Much more state school aid is needed, said the Commissioner who called the estimated \$80 million needed annually "conservative."

"We do not have the class room space to handle these extra students," said Raubinger, "and at this moment we don't have the money to hire the teachers or build the schools."

The average Jersey teacher's salary is only \$4,000, and to get this amount a teacher must be employed about 14 years in the average community.

Charles Nusser, Essex County

Communist Party State Assembly candidate, in a release to all papers in the county, called for increased federal and state aid to schools.

"Sixty million dollars is an absolute minimum" said Nusser. "Where will the money come from? I recommend a corporate profits tax on the big corporations in the state. Such a tax would bring in a minimum of \$70 million."

"Build ten less bombers to carry atom bombs, and use the millions of dollars saved to build new schools. Take the millions of dollars that we are giving to Franco Spain, and use the money to raise teachers' salaries. There is plenty of money, but it's being spent for the wrong things."

What McCarthyism Means To a Trenton Teacher

TRENTON READERS of the Trenton Times caught a glimpse of the cloud McCarthy casts over schoolrooms, from this letter to the editor, signed 'Government Teacher':

"Sir—Recently, on the English literature final, I asked the college class: 'If you had some idea for community improvement or you wish to write on some national or international problem, why not write a pamphlet and publish it yourself instead of writing a letter to the editor?'

"The answer I intended was, of course, publication is too expensive and Samuel Adams and Tom Paine never could have 'pamphleteered' in our day.

"The answers I got were: 'The FBI would get you.' 'If you did, you would be called a Communist.' They would say you were un-American.' You would lose your job if you expressed your-

self.' I am looking for security, not trying to change anything—world affairs do not interest me. 'Don't stick your neck out, McCarthy will investigate you!'

"To me, this is the real reign of terror produced by McCarthyism!"

New Jersey Communist Party Says:

Peace Main Issue in Election

THE CENTRAL ISSUE in this year's elections remains the struggle for peace, says the New Jersey Communist Party, in a statement entitled "Labor and the 1953 New Jersey Elections."

The Korean truce, the party declares, came about because of the peace policies of the Soviet Union and the strength of the peace camp—including the American people—as it was not Eisenhower's intent to end the war.

Pointing out that peaceful negotiations can resolve differences causing East-West tensions the statement declares:

"To end the cold war and achieve world peace, the American people must make themselves heard on the peace issue in this election campaign, as they did last November. The people can, by their own action, block Dulles plots with Syngman Rhee and others to wreck the political conference in October."

"All state and local issues coming before the voters are directly related to the question of peace. Therefore the citizens of this state must make the fight for a change in our foreign policy an integral part of the electoral activities, and must strive to influence all candidates on this all-important issue."

NEITHER of the old political parties have dealt with the peace issue so far in the campaign, but grass root sentiment among the

people bear out the correctness of the Communist declaration.

The Labor News Digest, a Paterson weekly, in an editorial headed "Dangerous Dulles," says:

"We believe that Mr. Dulles is pursuing a course which . . . at worst might involve us in a shooting war over half the globe. . . . Dulles' blunders are resulting from his arrogance and his tendency to try to lecture our friends and allies into attitudes to his liking. . . . Unless Dulles is curbed by the President, or removed, he is likely to blunder us into a situation where our only escape is to try to shoot our way out."

ANOTHER EDITORIAL in the Hudson Dispatch, reflecting the people's desire for peace as paramount, asks: "Will US Troops Fol-

low Dollars Into Indo-Chinese War?"

"Does this mean (Eisenhower's pledge of aid to France against Indo-China) that our government after throwing \$785 million into the Indo-Chinese war, and after furnishing planes, tanks, ammunition and other supplies to help France keep her Asiatic colonies, that it will follow up with American troops as it did in 1917, in 1941, and in 1950?"

"We wonder how many mothers want to offer their teen age sons to face a hideous war in Indo-China like others of our boys did in Korea? . . . Is there anyone so naive in this whole country who would stand up and publicly proclaim that the safeguarding of the dictatorship of Syngman Rhee in South Korea was worth 40,000 American lives?"

IN NEWARK, Civil Defense officials are lamenting the fact that the Soviet announcement on the H bomb failed to bring about a rush of recruits. Of 18,000 volunteers needed, say the same officials, only 40% of that number have enrolled. And of the 7,000 on the books, 3,000 are boy scouts who were enrolled as a group by scout officials.

Peace is the main issue, but the people will have to see to it, as the CP points out, that it becomes an integral part of all election activities with demands made on all candidates to speak out for big power peace negotiations.

Need Your Help In Fund Drive

New Jersey readers of The Worker have sent \$358.55 out of a statewide goal of \$2,000 in the paper's \$60,000 fund drive. Have you sent in your contribution yet? Send to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.

Tenants Fight Rent Gouging

ASBURY PARK

REPORTS from all over the state show greedy real estate interests are continuing to run hog wild on rent boosts since decontrol. Reports also show tenants getting together to resist the landlord robbery. Here, in Asbury Park, there have been many protests, which

New Jersey SHOP TALK

because anybody can get a job;

"He was a trouble maker so he shouldn't get benefits;

"He refused 80 cents an hour. That proves he doesn't want to work;

"He was always arguing, so we fired him. He should be disqualified because he is a labor dispuant;

"He should not get benefits because we did not like his work."

It would be funny, except people with ideas like these, and worse, are running the United States government in Washington.

OPPOSE SALES TAX

Federal Telephone workers in Nutley and Clifton—members of Local 447, IUE-CIO—urge protest demonstrations all over the U.S. if a sales tax bill is introduced into Congress. A resolution, passed by the executive board, calls for all union members to stop work one hour early on the day such legislation is introduced, and to continue the demonstrations each day thereafter until the bill is dropped.

CIO HITS CUTS

Carl Holderman, State CIO president, rapped "irresponsible budget slashing policies of the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress." Unemployed workers will have to wait longer for benefits because of the cuts, and will have less help in finding new jobs, said Holderman. New Jersey's appropriations for the Division of Employment Security was slashed nearly 1½ million dollars.

FURNITURE STRIKE

Local 92, CIO Furniture Workers Union, has called strikes against eight bedding and upholstery companies in north Jersey. The companies want a two-year contract and the union one year. Stores handling products of the struck firms are being asked by the union not to buy during the strike, and to remove samples from floors and show windows.

GERMAN ELECTION

The Labor News Digest expresses grave concern over Adenauer's victory in the West Germany elections. An editorial points out that Big Business men financed Adenauer's campaign, and "Big Business is demanding its payoff." German big businessmen will get sympathetic understanding from the Big Businessmen who rule Washington says the labor paper. "Given a little time, the two groups might be able to straighten things out so that the old cartels can be revived with the blessings of both governments."

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.

A Letter from a Campbell's Soup Worker

Turn to Page 10

**PENNA.
EDITION**

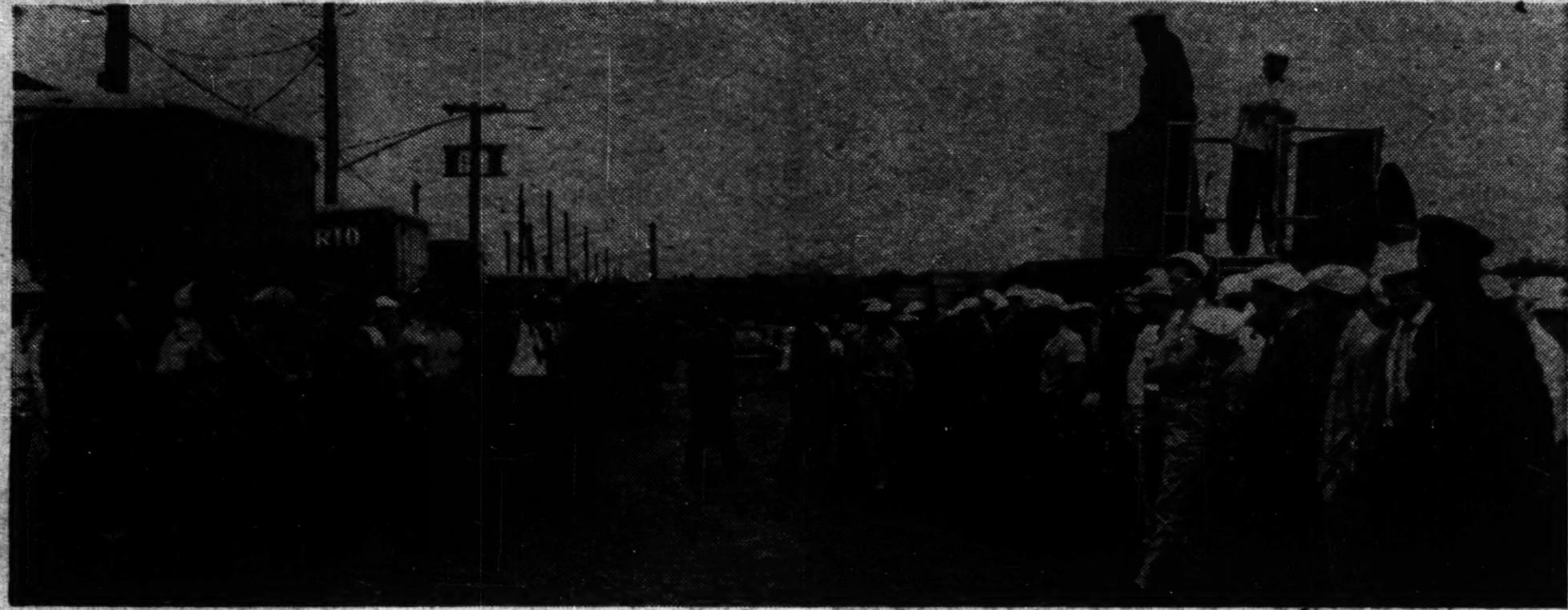
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16 Pages 26

OCTOBER 4, 1953
Price 10 Cents

AFL ORGANIZERS IN RYAN HENCHMAN'S BAILIWICK



Members of the AFL Seafarer's International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

WATERFRONT BATTLE ON

Dockers Fight Shippers, Gangsters

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS provoked a wage struggle last week along the East Coast from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., as the newly-established ILA-AFL moved to swing the dockers from the ousted racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association.

As the tieup called by the ousted ILA was set to begin Thursday, longshoremen in the locals of the New York-New Jersey area, main center of Joseph P. Ryan's mobster rule, were being bombarded with appeals of both unions.

In addition to fighting shipowners and gangsters, longshoremen simultaneously faced a third struggle—against the bi-state control of hiring that went

into effect in the port of New York.

ENACTED OSTENSIBLY to eliminate crime on the waterfront, the new law requiring registration with the Waterfront Commission of the New York Harbor to qualify for work, gives the state arbitrary powers over dockers that may well prove decisive if given effect.

Lawrence P. Walsh, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, mailed registration blanks to 27,000 New York

longshoremen just a day before the strike deadline.

One of the key demands in the New York negotiations, which, however, Ryan's negotiators abandoned along with 80 percent of the wage demands, was a joint employer-union hiring hall. Ryan also reduced the demand for a 50-cent hourly raise to 10 cents.

The struggle in the port of New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the union was about to enter a strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little (Continued on Page 13)

By JOHN PITTMAN

NEW PROPOSALS and demands to settle disputed global issues through negotiations have swamped the Eisenhower Administration. Deepening the crisis of Eisenhower's foreign policy, they have created new opportunities for U.S. trade unions, the Negro people and democratic organizations to influence U.S. foreign relations in the national interest.

But Secretary Dulles and the McCarthyites, determined to heat up the cold war and stop the decline of international tension, are groping hard to offset the initiative of world peace forces. Last week these State Department efforts proved dismally ineffective.

NEW DEMANDS came both from abroad and at home.

In our own country, former President Harry Truman and his Secretary of State Dean Acheson expressed support for a policy of negotiation with the Soviet Union. Their support, however, was weakened by claims that the Truman Administration policy of "building situations of strength" had brought about the favorable opportunities for negotiation; and by their insistence on measures to heat up the cold war, such as continued support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of the Pacific Alliance and the European Army, and of continued militarization.

More important, a number of trade union bodies heard sharp criticism of Eisenhower's foreign policy. The AFL convention was informed of its bankruptcy by Irving Brown, an official who had given his all to achieve its success. The New York State CIO heard a demand for negotiations as a method of peaceful settlement. And the independent United Electrical Workers adopted a resolution calling for a crusade for peace through negotiation.

THESE AND SIMILAR developments in the United States coincided with demands and proposals from abroad.

Following a unanimous demand for a top-level Four Power meeting by the recent British Trades Union Congress, Labor Party spokesmen meeting in convention at Margate, England, levelled sharp attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles policy. Welsh M. P. Harold Davies asserted that "the Communist world" was trying a new way of life and that "all the bombers and all the hydrogen bombs will not stop the surge of this new life."

At the same time, the British Prime Minister's residence issued a statement that Sir Winston Churchill had not changed his mind in any way about his proposals of last May

(Continued on Page 4)

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

If we had reached the end of our resources. But we're far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$16,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is, perhaps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I felt I must send what I could to keep The Worker going—a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself.

If we ever needed a workers' press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds... This is something our friends will not allow to happen."

"...the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds"—this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700, and have only just got started. Michiganders have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Start this series today. Turn to Page 3.

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days, her music studies.

ALBERTSON, WEISSMAN NEED BAIL! Mills Trial Oct. 5

PITTSBURGH.—The victory in winning release on bail of Steve Nelson and James Dolsen was hailed here last week. At the same time, a call was issued to raise the \$20,000 still needed to release the two Smith Act challengers remaining in jail. They are William Albertson and Irving Weissman.

The call was issued by the Committee for Constitutional Bail, which conducted the local fight that won reduction in the \$40,000 bail originally set by Federal Judge Rabe Marsh for four of the five working-class leaders convicted in the Smith Act prosecution here. The fifth, Ben Carethers, was allowed to remain free on his previous \$20,000 bail.

THE BAIL COMMITTEE characterized the decision of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which sliced \$15,000 from the extra \$20,000 imposed on each, as "a victory for the Eighth Amendment," that guarantees the right of reasonable bail.

The committee's statement notes that the reversal of Judge Marsh's ruling was handed down after a hearing on Sept. 17, Constitution Day, that commemorated the 166th anniversary of the U. S. Constitution.

STEEL CITY SHOP TALK

Win 6 Month Strike

PITTSBURGH.—A six-month strike of 600 workers at the American Cyanimid Co. plant in Bridgeville ended Sept. 26 with an across-the-board raise of six cents an hour.

The new two-year contract provides Good Friday as the seventh paid holiday. There are improved provisions for the pension and insurance fund, with a 10-cent hourly raise on the Sunday premium rate. A wage-reopening provision applies at the end of the first year.

The workers are represented by Local 12052, District 50 of the United Mine Workers.

The company is one of the largest chemical producers in the world and has been bitterly anti-union throughout its history. When the Bridgeville plant was finally unionized the National Labor Relations Board had to intervene in 1944 to enforce collective bargaining.

For months the corporation stood on its original offer of a three-cent an hour increase. In July it submitted a "final" offer of four cents. Federal mediators repeatedly intervened since the plant produced chemicals essential to the arms program.

In June Judge John T. Duff, Democrat, obliged the company with an injunction restricting picket to seven at a gate. Early this month Judge Wm. H. McNaugher, Republican, ordered deputies to the plant to enforce Duff's decree, which the company claimed had been violated.

The company repeatedly threatened to close the Bridgeville plant.

Mellon-Morgan interests dominate the corporation, which has 38 other plants and some mines scattered over the nation. It did a business of over \$300 million last year, reporting profits exceeding \$50 millions. Its accumulated surplus last Jan. 1 was over \$106 millions.

VOTE HOTEL STRIKE

PITTSBURGH.—Approximately 1,800 employees of the city's leading hotels voted overwhelmingly to strike Oct. 1, when their contract expired.

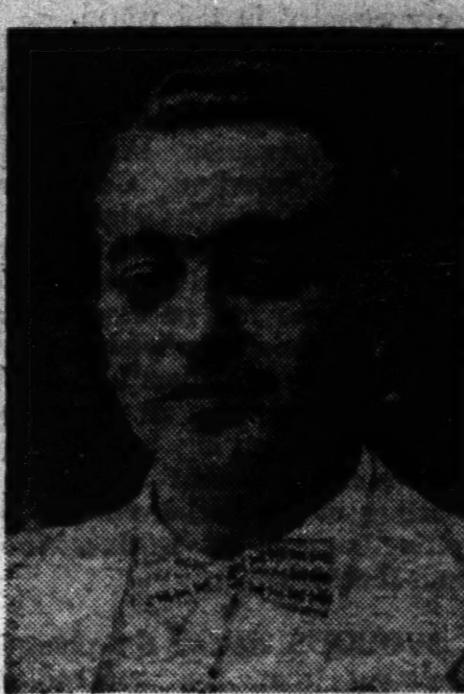
Local 237 of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union,

"WHILE THIS is only a partial victory in the over-all fight, it nevertheless is a decisive step forward which the people have made in behalf of the Bill of Rights, and particularly for the right to bail pending appeal. . . .

"This decision gives us yet another example of what democratic victories can be wrested from the McCarthyites by the people of Western Pennsylvania once they are in motion in support of the Bill of Rights."

"THE VICTORY WON is to be measured in two ways: first by the setback it dealt to McCarthyism in the Federal Courts of Pennsylvania, which had determined to set bail so high that it would be impossible to win release for these defendants; secondly, it will also be measured by the rapidity with which the people now press this advantage and raise the new lower bail required."

The committee concludes with emphasizing the practical task: "We now call upon all democratically-minded persons in Western Pennsylvania therefore to heighten and intensify the bail fund campaign so that in the next few days the \$20,000 necessary will be raised. . . .



WM. ALBERTSON



IRVING WEISSMAN

"Let us make every hour count!"
"Let us make every dollar count."

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the committee at 212 Forbes Building, Forbes and Atwood Its., Pittsburgh 13, Pa. Phone MU 2-3321.

JAMES H. DOLSEN and Steve

Nelson were released by transfer of bail from Albertson and Weissman, these two have still to finish a vindictive 60-day sentence for contempt by their courageous refusal to be stoolpigeons.

The \$20,000 must be therefore be raised before Oct. 20, the date when Albertson and Weissman will have finished that sentence here in the Allegheny County jail.

will out. It even peeked out way back, on page 31 of The Inquirer, last Monday: "Postwar bloom has already faded from boom: Adjustment period underway for some months."

The story, by The Inquirer's financial editor, E. S. Banks, was based on a nationwide survey of workers, but of 1,000 bankers and industrialists at the recent ABA Convention in Washington.

THE SURVEY indicated a "correction" of a 10 percent decline in the overall business picture last year. It claims "the adjustment so far has caused little dislocation, even in those areas where there have been layoffs," i.e., the "dislocation" has affected workers so far, not bankers. As the Pennsylvania periodical headlined in its main story, Sept. 20: Unemployment not alarming—to bosses.

"NOWHERE among the bankers or industrialists," The Inquirer survey bubbles, "were there any fears of a recession."

The word "recession" might be considered "socialist," so the bankers call it a "correction."

But The Inquirer survey admits, in fine type, way down in the story, that auto production is expected to decline over a third in 1954, that steel production is expected to decline to 85-94 percent, that the drop in new housing "really worries the bankers," and that farmers' income is already "considerably less."

THE SKELETON the "free enterprise" system cannot hide is rattling in the bosses' closet—unemployment, despite war programs and war casualties.

A U. S. Government report, for Sept. 25, admits that "supply (of workers) in some areas was moving ahead of demand."

LAID-OFF WORKERS who apply for new jobs nowadays report that the experience which qualified them previously by no means assures them of being hired.

A 24-year-old worker who was employed for two years as an arc welder on auto bodies at Budd's says he was turned down at the Sun Ship Co. because he was "not experienced enough in overhead welding."

"Two years ago when I went to Budd's I never had a torch in my hand in my life. But they were willing to train me. But this time at the Sun Ship there were other people waiting for the same job. I'll get a job. But it's not going to be as easy. Too much competition," he said.

Trial Oct. 5

By RICHARD HENRY BARNES

PHILADELPHIA.—Fletcher Mills, courageous 25 year old Philadelphia fur worker and former sharecropper, will go on trial Monday, Oct. 5 in Tuscaloosa County, Ala., charged with "assault with a deadly weapon—with intent to kill."

Mills, a Negro refugee from an Alabama lynching party, was arrested in Philadelphia July 3 by the FBI and turned over to the Alabama authorities a few days later, thus ending an 8-year legal battle against his being returned to the South.

The Fletcher Mills Case began Oct. 22, 1945, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MILLS was then a lad of 17, sharecropping about 40 acres belonging to a white landlord named Roy Terry. Terry's cows had broken through a fence on the Mills farm, and they were eating and destroying a year's work in corn and cotton.

The young farmer went to landlord Terry and asked to have the cows removed and the fence repaired. He tried to explain that the crop meant a year's work to him.

The landlord said he would do nothing, used a vile anti-Negro epithet and "picked up a pick handle and started beating me across the face and head," Mills said.

Mills defended himself. He parried the blows. As Terry brought his arm down to hit Mills, he cut himself on a penknife Mills had. Mrs. Terry "called to one of her sons to get a gun," and Mills had no choice but to run into the woods.

He remained at a friend's home overnight and returned home the next day. While talking to his wife, four armed men arrived. He fled again, this time to Birmingham.

IN BIRMINGHAM, Mills was arrested at the bus station and held without charge being placed against him. At the end of 15 days a lawyer came and stated that if Mills gave him \$25 he could go free.

From Birmingham Mills went to Detroit and found employment in a metal shop. The FBI arrested Mills in his first day at the shop, and released him after hearing his story. But he was re-arrested by state authorities and lodged in a county jail for a month.

His sister, living in Detroit, made contact with the Civil Rights Congress. The CRC put up \$500 bail. After two further hearings the judge told Mills that he was free as long as he did not go back to Alabama.

FROM DETROIT, Mills came to New York. Here he lived and worked from 1945 until 1949, without any trouble with the law.

In 1949 on a visit to Philadelphia he was arrested by the FBI. He was held for five months until the Civil Rights Congress put up \$2000 bail for the federal charge of "interstate flight to avoid prosecution," plus \$1000 bail for the State's extradition charge.

FOR THE PAST three months Mills has been confined to the century-old Tuscaloosa County jail.

The trial opens Monday, Oct. 5, funds are urgently needed by the Civil Rights Congress.

A note to Fletcher Mills would be warmly received; address: Tuscaloosa County Prison, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

STRIKE RAILWAY AGENCY

PITTSBURGH.—Two walkouts

of employees of the Railway Express Agency Sept. 14 and 25 were due to "the management . . . on strike against its Pittsburgh employees," according to Harry T.

Schultz, president of Penn-Central Local 2158, AFL Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Some 400 union members attended "continuous meetings of the local at their headquarters in the Fort Pitt Hotel.

The union action was taken to speed up a decision on the local's application for a 37½-cents hourly raise which has been pending before the National Railroad Mediation Board since July 29. The increase would bring the scale for express drivers and platform men to that paid truck drivers and warehouse employees in this area. The Agency contends that a national agreement blocked reopening on wage questions until Oct. 1 (1953).

When the negotiating committee of the local was recently enlarged

(Continued from Page 16)

may result in a business set-back . . . but not in any serious recession." In other words, the "recession" may affect workers, but not bankers.

THE "PHILADELPHIA Labor Market Letter," published by the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, admits in its September issue that "effects of defense production cutbacks and stretch-outs are beginning to be noticeable in employment figures." The "Letter" adds that while in 1952, 15,000 workers were hired between June and July, only 2,500 were hired in the same period this year.

However, this official publication tries to cover up the facts by adding: "Outlook for the area still remains encouraging, despite the recent softening in manufacturing."

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Pennsylvania Edition of

THE WORKER

Box 5544, Philadelphia 15, Pa.

Use FBI Agent to Frame Union President

PITTSBURGH.—District officials of the CIO United Steelworkers have utilized the FBI labor spy, Matt Cvetic, to attempt to frame up Frank Svoboda, president of Local 1246, USW, and obtain his removal from office on the charge he had been a Communist Party member. The local represents the employees of the Edgewater Steel Co. in adjoining Oakmont.

The charges were argued before a five-man union trial board Sept. 20, at an open meeting attended by about a hundred members—all who could jam their way into the hall.

USW regional director Paul Stackhouse "prosecuted" the case.

He said he had been informed by "government sources" that Svoboda had been a "card-carrying" Communist.

CALLED to testify, although he has never been a member of the steel union, Cvetic asserted he had "known Svoboda" for years as a "Communist" and that the latter had "worked hand-in-glove with Steve Nelson, James Dolsen, Ben Carethers, Andy Ondre and Bill Albertson," whom the spy termed "Communist conspirators."

Cvetic was the "handyman" of Justice Michael A. Musmanno, who engineered the frameups of the five named in the state sedition and Smith Act trials, which brought protests from virtually

every country in the world.

CVETIC'S uncorroborated charges had originally been made in his appearance before the House Un-American Committee back in 1950, in Washington.

Cvetic was then a paid informer for the FBI and provocateur. Since then he has become a big shot in his chosen profession, earning thousands of dollars by repeating his allegations all over the country and posing as an "expert" anti-Communist bookburner, boasting of his "achievements" in getting dozens of workers fired from their jobs.

SVOBODA denied the charges, declaring that the proceedings

were "a conspiracy by the Pittsburgh newspapers and Matt Cvetic to hang me." He asked a number of the union members at the hearing to testify regarding the charges. They stated Svoboda had never sought to recruit them or had ever discussed the Communist Party with them.

When the trial board reaches its decision on the charges, the recommendations will be submitted to a special meeting of the local held by Oct. 20 for its approval or rejection. A finding by the local that Svoboda was a member of the Communist Party would render him subject to removal from his post, in accordance with the anti-Communist clause in the United Steelworkers constitution.

STEEL BOSS THREATENS:

To Talk of Jobless Is 'Socialistic'

By JOSEPH POZNAR

PHILADELPHIA.—Spokesmen for Big Business are trying to coverup the growing economic pinch in Pennsylvania, Benjamin Fairless, Pittsburgh steel tycoon last week warned it was "socialistic" even to predict "hard times."

In a speech before Detroit's Economic Club, Fairless, president of U. S. Steel, declared:

"If I were a Socialist and if I wanted to discredit the free enterprise system by producing a serious slump, I think I would start predicting from the housetops that hard times were on their way."

THE McCARTHYITE threat in Fairless' statement becomes more ominous as it is seen that big business leaders apparently have a deliberate plan for trying to conceal the economic facts of life that their war program is intensifying. While workers find it increasingly difficult to make ends meet,

Casimir A. Stankiewicz, president of Philadelphia Central Penn National Bank, insisted earlier this month at the American Bankers Association convention in Washington that "the defense program must go on."

But what does the Philadelphia banker say to thousands of workers in the Philadelphia area who lost their jobs at Budd's, Baldwin's and other plants? The growing unemployment, shorter work weeks, and smaller take home pay, this banker covers up as "certain changes (that) foreshadow corrective adjustments...."

"These adjustments," he admits, (Continued on Page 15)

Peacetime Jobs

An Editorial

BUSINESS LEADERS may use confusion, evasion, and threats to try and hold up consideration of the unemployment problem. They can fail "Communists" for giving leadership to plans for peace, and for a peacetime economy, with jobs. But they cannot solve the problems workers face from the bosses' insatiable appetite for maximum profits.

The solution, the plans for action, are up to workers to get into motion.

Many conservative labor leaders have recently denounced the blindness of big business; they have advanced programs for public workers, higher wages, lower taxes for workers, to meet the growing "correction."

OTHERS are pointing to the multi-billion dollar orders for peacetime goods, locomotives and all sorts of machines, that would supply jobs for American workers, opening trade with hundreds of millions of people in China, the Soviet Union, and the new European democracies.

Proposals for conferences with the Soviet Union to resolve world tensions are coming from the most varied, conservative groupings. These range from Stevenson, the Democratic Party leader; Weir, the Pittsburgh steel boss; the CIO United Auto Workers, and many others.

Rank and file workers can win wide support in their communities, shops, local union meetings, by plugging for the programs to meet the growing pinch that have already been proposed in many cases by their own organizations.



FAIRLESS

PHILADELPHIA—A vote on Nov. 3 in favor of a new state Constitution was urged last week by District Attorney Richardson Dilworth. The question will appear on the ballot on election day as follows:

"Do you favor the preparation by the convention of a new constitution, subject to ratification by a vote of the people?"

DILWORTH urged a "yes" vote in a letter sent to some 2,000 Democratic county leaders, legislators, and township officials. "It is perfectly plain," he said, "that no administration can get anywhere toward reorganization of our state government without a new state constitution."

Labor, the Progressive Party, the Republican Party, the Communist Party are all on record for a new Constitution, but the proposal failed to pass at the last session of the legislature, and was left to the voters this year.

ONE OF the key issues involved is taxes; the present constitution, 79 years old, makes it impossible

for Pennsylvania to have a graduated state income tax. This paved the way for the present sales tax.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mayor Joseph Clark last week urged a big vote on the loans for civic improvements that will appear on the ballot Nov. 3. The loans, amounting to 75 millions were on the ballot in the spring primary, but failed to pass.

Clark also stressed at a meeting of the Nonpartisan Register and Vote Committee, the importance of selecting the right men for the judiciary.

THE PROGRESSIVE Party of Philadelphia also urged "all voters to pay particular attention to the candidates for the Common Pleas Court, Controller, and Magistrate."

Urging labor, liberal and Negro voters to press for a program in the remaining weeks of the campaign that would fulfill their needs, the Progressive Party issued a statement that warned:

"THERE IS real danger of the

Back Negro Candidate For Council

PITTSBURGH.—The campaign to elect a Negro to the City Council is making headway.

William P. Young, a Republican has the backing of some prominent Negro Democrats who have joined a "Citizens for Young" committee that is spearheading the fight to win representation on the council for the city's 82,000 Negroes, one-seventh of the city's population. He is backed by the Courier, largest Negro newspaper in the U. S.

In the Republican primary last spring Young finished second, topping the slate headed by Leonard P. Kane, who won the Republican nomination for mayor. Mr. Young is personnel director for a small steel fabricator, the Lockhart Steel Corp.

Indicating his intention to conduct an aggressive campaign, Young has lashed out at the failure of the long-entrenched Democratic city administration to root out discrimination against Negroes in its various departments. He charged that the Jim Crow pattern continues to exist in the Department of Public Safety (the police) despite the FEPC established some months ago with so much fanfare by Democratic Mayor David Lawrence.

Young also hit the segregation policies in the Fire Department. He declared the city maintained two all-Negro fire companies. Only four Negroes have been sent to white companies—two to Shadyside and the same number to the North Side. Station No. 5, in the heart of the heavily Negro-populated Hill district, has only white firemen. Not a single white fireman has been assigned to a Negro company.

He charged that only 30 Negroes are employed in the Fire Department. "It is my opinion," he concluded, "that continuance of the old Jim Crow pattern is, at bottom, the reason why no more qualified Negroes have been appointed. And with limited places to serve in all-Negro companies, there isn't room to accommodate them."

Republican machine recapturing positions of power this year and being in a stronger position for the 1954 elections.

The supreme issue in 1949 and 1951 was breaking the 70 years of Republican misrule of Philadelphia. In 1953, the issue is: no return to machine rule, forward with a government of service, prepare to elect a liberal, labor Negro bloc to Congress and Harrisburg in 1954.

The Progressives, who are not running candidates in Philadelphia this year, urged that all groups put before the candidates and city committees of both parties, its 10-point good government program as the basis for support of any candidate.

Probe Witchhunt Dismissal at Temple U.

PHILADELPHIA.—In an unprecedented step, The American Civil Liberties Union local branch last Saturday appointed a committee of legal experts to investigate the firing of Dr. Barrows Dunham by Temple University.

Dunham, head of Temple's philosophy department, and a distinguished author, was originally suspended last March after refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Committee. On Sept. 23, the Temple board of trustees announced that Dunham had been fired.

After suspending Dunham last term, Temple found it difficult to obtain anyone willing to conduct his classes. Wide support developed for Dunham on the campus as well as in academic circles.

IN APPOINTING TWO law professors and another attorney to investigate Dunham's dismissal, the ACLU said the three will study "possible violations of due process and academic freedom."

The investigators are: Professors Alexander Frey, and Clarke Byse, both of the U. of P. Law School, and Henry W. Sawyer, 3d.

FREY HAS served with the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Labor Department, and with the Third Regional War Labor Board. He was president of the Citizens Council on Democratic Rights, and is chairman of the U. of P. faculty senate.

Byse, a member of the ACLU executive board in Philadelphia, Sawyer has served as assistant deputy attorney general in Penn-

sylvania, and as a member of the of the teaching profession. . . . I was aware that I was following the right course . . . and whatever the outcome, it would benefit my country and my profession. . . .

Need Your Help

In Fund Drive

Readers of The Worker in Pennsylvania have sent \$217.50 out of a statewide goal of \$2,200 in the paper's \$60,000 fund drive. Have you sent in your contribution yet? Send to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.



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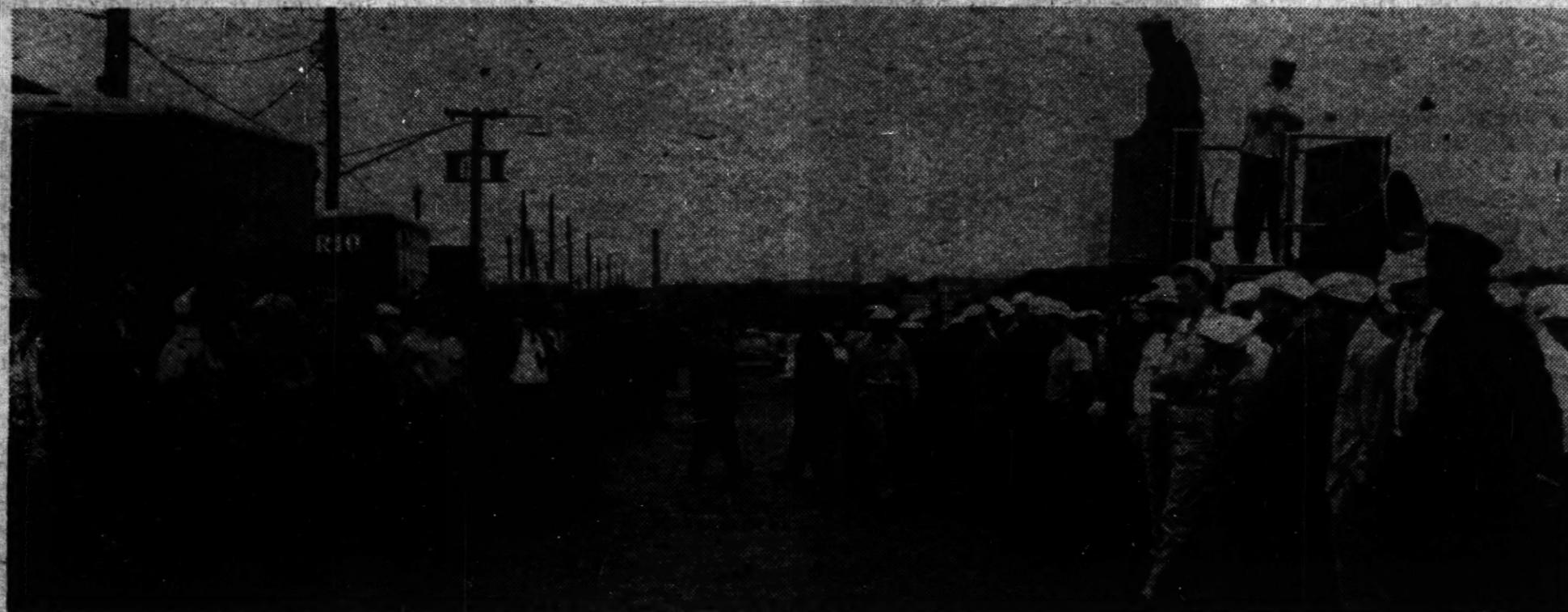
The Worker

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AFL ORGANIZERS IN RYAN HENCHMAN'S BAILIWICK



Members of the AFL Seafarer's International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

WATERFRONT BATTLE ON

Dockers Fight Shippers, Gangsters

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS provoked a wage struggle last week along the East Coast from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., as the newly-established ILA-AFL moved to swing the dockers from the ousted racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association.

As the tieup called by the ousted ILA was set to begin Thursday, longshoremen in the locals of the New York-New Jersey area, main center of Joseph P. Ryan's mobster rule, were being bombarded with appeals of both unions.

In addition to fighting shipowners and gangsters, longshoremen simultaneously faced a third struggle—against the bi-state control of hiring that went

into effect in the port of New York.

ENACTED OSTENSIBLY to eliminate crime on the waterfront, the new law requiring registration with the Waterfront Commission of the New York Harbor to qualify for work, gives the state arbitrary powers over dockers that may well prove decisive if given effect.

Lawrence P. Walsh, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, mailed registration blanks to 27,000 New York

longshoremen just a day before the strike deadline.

One of the key demands in the New York negotiations, which, however, Ryan's negotiators abandoned along with 80 percent of the wage demands, was a joint employer-union hiring hall. Ryan also reduced the demand for a 50-cent hourly raise to 10 cents.

The struggle in the port of New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the union was about to enter a strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little (Continued on Page 13)

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

If we had reached the end of our resources. But we are far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$16,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is perhaps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I feel I must send what I could to keep The Worker going—a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself.

If we ever needed a workers' press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds... This is something our friends will not allow to happen."

...the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds"—this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700, and have only just got started. Michiganders have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

THESE AND SIMILAR developments in the United States coincided with demands and proposals from abroad.

Following a unanimous demand for a top-level Four Power meeting by the recent British Trades Union Congress, Labor Party spokesmen meeting in convention at Margate, England, levelled sharp attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles policy. Welsh M. P. Harold Davies asserted that "the Communist world" was trying a new way of life and that "all the bombers and all the hydrogen bombs will not stop the surge of this new life."

At the same time, the British Prime Minister's residence issued a statement that Sir Winston Churchill had not changed his mind in any way about his proposals of last May (Continued on Page 4)

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days; her music studies.

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Start this series today. Turn to Page 8.

Potofsky Calls for Peace Negotiations

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A HIGHLIGHT of the New York State CIO Convention in Long Beach, N.Y., last week, was the address of Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Jacob S. Potofsky, calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Sharply critical of the Administration's failure to involve labor in the shaping of foreign policy, Potofsky called for "a complete re-evaluation of the policies of the Administration in Washington and of the Congress."

While starting from the point of view of the big lie of Communist "aggression" and "belligerency," the veteran labor leader declared:

"The fact is that today one-half of the globe is under communist domination. We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ASSERTING THAT the alternative to "dealing" with the Soviet Union "may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization," Potofsky stated: "But there are no international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation."

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor," he continued. "It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for."

Turning to the "disease known as McCarthyism," Potofsky declared:

"Unless and until McCarthyism and McCarranism are rooted out, unless the reign of fear, distrust, hysteria and terror to which so many people in high places have succumbed, is extirpated at home, our need to win friends and allies throughout the world, and to influence the uncommitted peoples of Asia, may fail dismally."

THE FOREIGN policy adopted by the convention, however, failed to reflect the forward-moving thinking of Potofsky's speech.

While attacking those in the Administration who propagate the "go-it-alone" insanity, the resolution continued the line of supporting the cold war and calling for increased instead of decreased armaments.

Denouncing the fact that the "McCarthy's of all stripes" have a free hand in setting foreign policy,

the resolution attacked the "recklessly reactionary" McCarran immigration policies. Refusal of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations to sign the Human Rights covenant was in line with the "nationally suicidal idea of go-it-alone."

The outstanding position in terms of domestic policy, was the repeated denunciation of the Eisenhower administration for its turning the nation over to "big business domination" and its coddling of the McCarthy-McCarran ultra-reactionaries.

The three major tasks of labor, the convention resolved, are the development of political action to defeat the Republicans in the 1953, 1954 and 1956 elections;

the achievements of organic unity of the trade union movement; and the organization of the unorganized.

Early Start Charted For Steel Wage Fight

CHICAGO.

THE CIO United Steelworkers will get an early start on next year's contract renewal fight in a special gathering of the union's Wage Policy Committee in New York City Oct. 21.

The convening of this body, an unusual step at this time, was announced here I. W. Abel, international secretary-treasurer of the USA-CIO at a two-day district conference of the union.

Abel indicated that because the union is expecting a tough battle in 1954 on wages and other issues, "we are not waiting until the last minute for our preparations." Negotiations open next May.

The union leader declared the discussion of the wage program open in the steel locals, and urged the membership to send the 170-odd members of the Wage Policy Committee to the parley next month "equipped with your thinking."

The conference of the largest district of the union, Illinois-Indiana District 31, with some 800 delegates attending from 211 locals, also tackled the crucial matter of political action for the 1954 con-

gressional elections.

District Director Joe Germane denounced the Eisenhower administration which, he said, was made up of the enemies of labor.

"This situation can be alleviated somewhat," he declared, "if we make effective use of our CIO political action committees and prepare to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the enemies of organized labor and elect our friends in the 1954 congressional elections."

Al Whitehouse, director of the USA-CIO in the Cincinnati district, lashed the President, whom he referred to as "Eisenhower," and declared that "a great general is making a poor president."

He blasted the President's appointment of James Byrnes to the U.N. delegation. He cited a news report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to the U.N. committee on racial problems.

The conference here at the Morrison Hotel contained references to the economic decline which is beginning to hit the steel industry. Abel declared that 50,000 steelworkers have been laid off thus far across the country.

No Thought Control or Bookburning, Says AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them," declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights, combining both racial and political discrimination issues, contained no mention of McCarthy. But in another resolution, the convention, charging "abuse of power" by congressional committees, called for appropriate rules to govern hearings.

The convention further gave endorsement to the executive council's "unreserved condemnation of all attempts to curb freedom of thought or of speech." This is probably the farthest the AFL had gone to express alarm over the witch-hunt hysteria of recent years. The endorsed Council statement said:

"We cannot tolerate the wrecking of lives of innocent citizens by the mere threat of punishment or confinement on 'seditious' grounds."

ST. LOUIS. THE AFL, reaffirming its stand for Fair Employment Practices laws on all levels, and amendment of Senate Rule 22 so as to cut out filibustering, also had some direct words on civil rights WITHIN the AFL:

"In our great labor federation in which the workingmen are united without regard for their belief, their race, or the color of their skin, there is no room for segregation or any other form of discrimination."

This is another notice to the few organizations in the AFL that still practice Jim Crow, that it is time to clean up. The wide range

(Continued on Page 18)

UE Convention Mapped Plan for Peace, Jobs

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO

PRACTICAL ANSWERS to the knottiest problems facing American workers—maintaining jobs and wage standards in peacetime—were contained this week in the program of the UE.

From their convention in Chicago, delegates of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers carried home a plan that is not a slick cure-all but a guide for struggle.

And the convention made it clear that the key is struggle against "the Big Business policies of profit greed which have steadily slashed the capacity of the American people to buy the products of our factories."

The UE called on the labor unions of America to open a two-front battle for the very livelihood of their members.

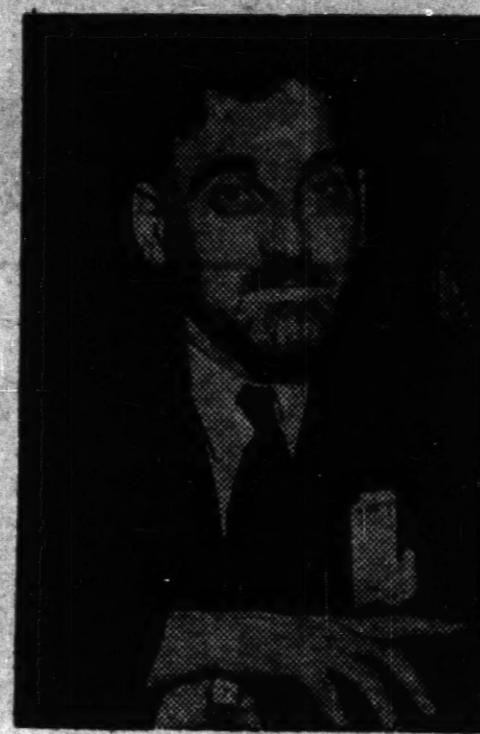
ONE PHASE is in the shops where it was indicated every

thing down wages, in imposing speedup, in undermining the fighting unity of the workers—all these lead America closer to the brink of economic chaos.

"The existence of a strong united labor movement is a road block to this drive for war and more profits," the delegates stated.

The second aspect of the US's "Peace and Jobs" program centered on legislative and political action. The convention sounded the warning that the Big Business administration in Washington is "pushing for more war spending and even war itself as their means of keeping their profitable economy."

In its plea to American labor



JACOB S. POTOFSKY

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Unity Wins Pact from Armour
- Minn. CIO Backs Farmers

FOLLOWING a series of warning stoppages in plants throughout the country, including a walkout of all Chicago plants, Armour & Co. reached an agreement with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters following all-night joint negotiations Wednesday. Hailed as an example of the power of CIO-AFL unity, the agreement came as a result of the mutual action of both unions, in accordance with their agreement, and a pledge by either not to settle unless terms are satisfactory for both.

The terms are expected to serve as a basis for agreement with the others of the big four packers.

The agreement calls for a straight five-cent hourly raise and payment by the companies of the full cost of a medical plan estimated tax at 4½ cents an hour.

THE MINNESOTA Convention of the CIO, alarmed at the developing farm crisis, voted to back "every effort of the farm population to forestall the coming (farm) disaster by throwing the full strength of the unions in back of legislation to help the farmers."

The seriousness of the situation was brought before the 330 delegates by Robert Olson, president of the Waseca County Farm Bureau. He said if the present Eisenhower administration policies continue the country will be again gripped by mass unemployment. Recalling the Eisenhower election promises to farmers, Olson quoted a recent speech by Agriculture Secretary Benson in Wisconsin when he pledged he "would not stand idly by and watch farmers put through the wringer."

"You're cockeyed right he's not," continued Olson. "He's going to put us through the wringer himself."

ALABAMA'S newly-enacted "right-to-work" law will be carried to a court test jointly by the AFL and CIO. . . . Oregon's recently enacted anti-picketing law is also due for a test on the basis of a restaurant owner's claim his place was picketed illegally.

DECLARING southern ray-on-cotton workers have had no raise since 1950 and are 50

cents an hour below the average for all manufacturing workers in the country the executive council of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, decided to press for raises.

THERE WAS a noticeable lag in August employment, according to the Department of Labor with a smaller pickup of employment for the period than any time since 1945.

THE CIO issued its call for the 15th Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 18-20.

WITH THE STRIKE of 1,500 workers of the Hat Corporation of America in its 13th week, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL, is floating a \$500,000 bond issue to finance the walkout to carry the struggle to victory. The union has already spent \$400,000 on the walkout, \$100,000 of it a loan from the ILGWU. About 40 percent of the loan was already subscribed by members of the union.

FOR THE FIRST time in years, AFL and CIO maritime unions on the West Coast held a conference on joint action. Included in the parley were the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen and Oilers that recently voted to affiliate with SUP, Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Radio Association of America and the National Maritime Union, all of CIO, and Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL.

THE HARD-FOUGHT 16-week strike of 5,000 Arma Corp. workers in Mineola, L.I., and Brooklyn was settled on the basis of raises ranging from nine to 14 cents an hour and reinstatement of 158 workers laid off prior to the strike. The unions are the JUE-CIO and the unaffiliated Engineers Association of Arma.

THE STRIKE of Hearn Department Store workers, which began May 13, continued as the company rejected an offer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, to take off the pickets if 600 strikers were reinstated. The company placed another ad in the paper: red-baiting the leaders of the DPO.



Velde Plans Witch Hunt in Rock Island

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Rep. Harold Velde and his Un-American Committee have booked themselves into the Quad-Cities here for a three-ring circus next month.

As usual, Rep. Velde has timed a witch hunt in this farm equipment region with a union-busting drive designed to disrupt the union which has represented the workers in the Harvester plants here for the last 15 years.

The International Harvester Company is in the background here as raiding activities are being carried out against the UE farm equipment union in four locals.

RUNNING this disruptive campaign is John Watkins, a renegade expelled from the UE and picked up by Pat Greathouse, UAW-CIO regional director, for splitting purposes.

Into this setting, Rep. Velde is bringing his congressional crew to "investigate." Velde's last appearance in this area was a year ago, when he was called upon by the Harvester Company for union-busting chores.

The Un-American Committee came to Chicago at the height of the Harvester strike. However, the reception that the committee received was so unfriendly that they packed their red-baiting baggage and left town in short order.

THIS TRIP, however, Velde is also promoting his own political fortunes and will try to snare a few sensational headlines as campaign material. Velde comes up for re-

election to Congress next year in the Peoria district where he was formerly an FBI agent.

The witch-hunting congressman has blundered into a series of political mishaps during recent months which has called the wrath of clergymen, educators, liberals and even his fellow congressmen down on his head.

In spite of that, Velde has had the audacity to announce that he is toying with the idea of becoming a U. S. Senator from the state of Illinois.

HOWEVER, it is considered likely that Velde's ambitions will be vetoed by Republican Party bigwigs who consider him a political stumblebum.

One typical reaction to Velde's senatorial trial balloon came this week from the downtown newspaper, the Decatur Herald, which declared:

"Rep. Velde may as well forget the whole idea of running for the Senate. If his district's voters have been following his record this term, he may not be back in the House after the 1954 election."

SEEK NATIONAL PACTS

WASHINGTON (FP).—President Dave Beck of International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, said the union "in self-preservation" will seek to negotiate national pacts from now on, rather than local and regional agreements,

and warned the teamsters will not tolerate raids by other AFL or CIO unions.

AFL-CIO Unity Holds Firm in Wage Battle

CHICAGO.—A bitter wage struggle was being fought by the packinghouse workers this week, with walkouts across the nation climaxed by the giant stoppage in the Chicago yards last Tuesday.

Against the stubborn refusal of the packers to offer anything that the workers might consider reasonable, the AFL and CIO packinghouse unions mustered their struggle for what appeared to be a showdown battle.

At issue was the matter of wages and a hospitalization plan, with the packing companies making a top offer of a meager 5 cents an hour for both.

IT WAS expected that the Armour and Swift companies would resist any easy settlement that would further cement the relations between the two unions, the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Amalgamated Meat Cutters.

This year, for the first time in history, both unions entered the federation to the joint struggle being carried on by the two packinghouse unions.

Throughout the months of negotiations, the companies have resisted this unity and made every effort to split the two unions.

HOWEVER, the challenge was thrown back at the companies as both unions announced they were ready to strike the Swift chain and the possibility loomed that the walkout would be a joint strike by the 45,000 workers in both unions at all Swift plants.

Patrick E. Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, announced that the Swift walkout was "imminent" on the floor of the AFL convention in St. Louis. He declared that the CIO packinghouse workers "are with us 100 percent."

AFL president George Meany

THE big packers have clearly indicated their displeasure at the unity move. During the bargaining sessions here, Frank Green, vice president of Armour and Company, declared:

"We don't want the AFL and CIO mixed up together. The company does not believe it is good business from the company's side to have joint negotiations—even in one plant."

In meeting with the UPWA leaders, Green stated: "I'm a little confused. You and the Amalgamated (AFL) were shooting at each other six or seven months ago."

THE Wall Street Journal, organ of big business, also had a disturbing report to make to its readers last week on the trends toward labor unity.

"As labor groups patch up their jurisdictional spats to devote more energy to united negotiations with employers, this trend could become an important dollar-and-cent matter to many company exchequers," said the Wall Street Journal.

The paper also quoted a packing company executive on why they were resisting joint negotiations with the two unions. It's hard enough to reach an agreement with spokesman, "let alone two."

Republic Again Cuts Stainless Steel Output

CLEVELAND, Sept. 28.—Republic Steel Corp. announced this weekend further reductions in output of alloy and stainless steel at its Canton-Massillon Ohio district.

The reductions will be effected by taking off production two electric furnaces at Canton and one open hearth at Massillon Republic said.

Since Republic started cutting back its alloy and stainless output to fit declining markets demand a month ago, it has reduced employment at Canton-Massillon which is one of seven Republic districts to slightly under 11,000 workers from 12,000 previously.

The new cuts lower the firm's production in this district to about 66 per cent from about 75 per cent of capacity several weeks ago after Republic had laid off about 500 employees.

USA-CIO Opens Contract Fight

(Continued from Page 16)
crisis which is beginning to be felt in the mills.

LAYOFFS at the Republic Steel plant in Canton, Ohio, and at the American Steel Foundries in all its plants were cited. International vice-president James G. Thimmes said that better wages was the key to staying of an economic collapse and declared that the recent steps toward labor unity have strengthened the ability of the unions to win such boosts.

"Our nation has never for any length of time enjoyed peace and prosperity together," he said, "but then, we have also never had the strong labor movement we have today."

SHOP TALK



A STORMY CAMPAIGN is taking place at the five Western Electric plants here over the issue of representation. The AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is seeking to win bargaining rights for the main body of workers from the independent Communications Equipment Workers.

The CIO and the International Association of Machinists are also involved in the contest. The contract of the CEW terminates on Oct. 25.

THE UNITED AUTO WORKERS newly chartered Local 290 at the ILG Ventilating Co., won an 11-cent boost after an 11-week strike. The union won a model first contract in the plant.

THE AFI has exposed in detail the bitter anti-union campaign waged by the Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., department store, against the Operating Engineers Local 399 and the Firemen and Oilers Local 7.

After the company sent them a series of high-powered anti-union letters, Carson's power plant employees voted overwhelmingly for the union.

THE UNITED Steelworkers in this district has shown remarkable growth in chartering 10 new locals in the last year and in organizing the Great Lakes seamen on the ore and limestone carriers.



ILLINOIS
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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

Cook County Bar to Recommend Candidates

CHICAGO.—The Cook County Bar Association was expected to make a strong recommendation for its two members who are candidates for the Superior Court, Rep. Charles J. Jenkins and Municipal Court Judge Henry C. Ferguson. The two Negro candidates, one a Republican and the other a Democrat, are seeking election that will break the Jim Crow ban which has always existed in the Superior Court.

Jenkins was endorsed this week by the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at the union's regular meeting here. The announcement of the endorsement was made by M. P. Webster, president of the union's Chicago division, which has 3,000 members.

James G. Lemon, president of the Cook County Bar Association, declared that both candidates are "highly qualified," and said which has 3,000 members no job which has been done and no bill will ever be introduced at the bar association, those working at because all of them work at

Order No Registration in Precincts; Deadline Oct. 5

CHICAGO.—Registration of voters for the November judicial and special aldermanic elections has been severely restricted by a decision of the Board of Election Commissioners.

Undoubtedly determined to keep the vote down, the Democratic-dominated board has decreed that there will be no neighborhood precinct registration this year. Instead, those who want to be eligible to vote must register at City Hall, Room 308, between

the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. for auto transportation to the Loop daily and from 9 to 12 a.m. on Saturday.

But to top off their high-handed action, the Election Commissioners have set Monday, October 5 as the last day for registration with no provision (at this writing) for remaining open beyond 5 p.m.

When queried on the reason for failure to allow neighborhood registration, a clerk at the commissioner's office said that "it's too small an election and it would cost too much money."

The Democrats, who have presented themselves as proponents of a judicial election contest, apparently want a small vote to guarantee the election of their slate. They know that many working people will be unable to register during the circumscribed hours.

Despite the restricted means for registration, a number of civic-minded groups have been working during this past week to alert people to the need for going to City Hall. The League of Women Voters was organizing registration activities in several communities.

The Independent Citizen Committee in the 5th Ward arranged

he would like to see both of them elected.

The bar group is conducting a "primary" among its members to select those candidates to whom it will give endorsement. Jenkins and Ferguson are considered the only two who are certain to be endorsed by the organization.

Jenkins was endorsed this week by the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters at the union's regular meeting here. The announcement of the endorsement was made by M. P. Webster, president of the union's Chicago division, which has 3,000 members no job which has been done and no bill will ever be introduced at the bar association, those working at

What's On?

ATTEND Rosenberg Dedication Meeting Sat., Oct. 10, 8 p.m. Curtis Hall, 418 S. Michigan. Prominent local and national speakers. Adm. \$1, tax incl. Tickets available at: Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, 410 S. Michigan, Rm. 534. Phone Webster 9-5992.

RESERVE these dates—the biggest events of the year: CIO Annual Bazaar, Dec. 5 and 6, at People's Auditorium, 2457 W. Chicago Ave., and CRC New Year's Eve Grand Ball, Dec. 31, at UE Hall, 77 So. Ashland.

HOLD open Sat., Nov. 14 for celebration of the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and USSR. Curtis Hall, 410 S. Michigan, admission 50¢, children 25¢.

West Siders Have Steak in The Worker Drive

It was steak (medium rare) on the West Side last week.

A group of West Siders paid off a bet to a group of Northwest Siders on a competition in the last Worker sub drive.

At the affair, both the losers and winners pitched in with \$17 for the current fund campaign and pledged to outdo themselves in the circulation campaign this winter.



That \$17 was a big help toward our efforts to raise \$2,000 in Illinois towards the national goal of \$80,000 needed to keep the paper going.

Other readers have helped, too, so that we are about one-third of the way toward completion of our goal. The latest figure is \$741.30.

Let's speed it up, Illinois readers!



**ILLINOIS
DURABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1953

USA-CIO Opens Drives for '54—Contract and Congress

By CARL HIRSCH

Steelworkers here this week opened their double-barreled fight for 1954—on political action in the congressional elections and on the economic issues in the coming steel contract renewal fight. The launching of activities on these two fronts came at a two-day conference last weekend at the Morrison Hotel. Close to 750 delegates were there, representing about half of the 212 locals in this Northern Illinois-Indiana District.

POLITICAL ACTION

DISTRICT DIRECTOR Joseph Germano opened up on the 1954 congressional elections by declaring that it would be "economic suicide" for labor to fail to throw its maximum strength into the coming campaign.

He called on the steel union to put the district CIO political action committee in fighting trim.

"The President, having surrounded himself with a cabinet of millionaires and having succumbed to Big Business and the vested interests, has sufficiently demonstrated by now that he is no friend of organized labor," said Germano.

"This situation can be alleviated somewhat if we make effective use of CIO-PAC and prepare to wage a vigorous campaign to defeat the enemies of organized labor and elect our friends in the 1954 congressional elections."

GERMANO heads this steel union district which includes 125,000 members, the largest district in the USA-CIO.

The two-day conference also turned its attention to the Cook County judicial election to be held on Nov. 3.

One of the candidates for the Supreme Court whom the union is supporting is Municipal Judge George Quilici, a former counsel for the steelworkers union. Quilici was one of the invited speakers at the conference.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER was lampooned by a guest speaker, Al Whitehouse, director of the Cincinnati steelworkers district, who said that "a great general is making a poor president," and referred to him as "Eisenhower."

Whitehouse lashed the President for his appointment of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina as UN delegate. He cited a press report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to a UN committee on racial questions.

Referring to Eisenhower, Whitehouse declared, "This man is surrounded by enemies of our union. Let's turn them out of Congress next year!"

THE DELEGATES adopted a resolution calling for CIO-PAC organization "on a permanent basis in every political subdivision in Illinois in which we reside."

CHICAGO.



JOSEPH GERMANO

The resolution added: "We affirm the principle that the political activity of the CIO must be independent and non-partisan, giving support to the progressive forces in both parties and basing its endorsements of candidates on their records, platform and performance."

CONTRACT FIGHT

L. W. ABEL, international secretary-treasurer of the CIO United Steelworkers, formally opened the contract discussion issues throughout the union at the conference here.

He said that a meeting of the 170-man Wage Policy Committee would meet in New York City on Oct. 21. Although negotiations do not begin until next May, Abel declared that because of the outlook for a difficult battle, "we are not waiting until the last minute."

Abel urged a thorough discussion throughout the union on

all the demands to be presented by the union, indicating that the entire contract was to be renegotiated.

"Send us your Wage Policy Committee equipped with your thinking," he declared.

THE UNION'S director of research, Otis Brubaker, came here from Pittsburgh to present a sober picture of what the union faces in the coming wage campaign.

"We're going to have one hell of a fight on our hands—not like in 1953," he said.

He pointed out that the wage question will be uppermost. Brubaker cited figures on the continuing rise in the cost of living since the last steel wage settlement and declared that "we'll have to do more than catch up."

THE PRESENTATION of contract issues by officers of the union here was confined to the questions of pensions, insurance and the guaranteed annual wage. A resolution adopted by the parley referred to the wage guarantee as the No. 1 demand in all negotiations.

Francis Shane, national secretary of the USA-CIO civil rights committee, made a plea for a more vigorous struggle to eliminate discrimination against Negro workers in the steel plants. However, he made no mention of an FEPC clause in the steel contract as a demand in next year's negotiations.

Abel disclosed that 50,000 steelworkers have been laid off as part of the growing economic

(Continued on Page 15)

CHICAGO

Local News

THAT \$800,000 lawsuit against city officials and owners of the firetrap in which 18 persons were killed on Labor Day has one main importance.

If it ever comes to trial, Chicagoans may get an inside view of the corruption which abounds in the city Building Commissioner's office.

The true story may be revealed of how human life becomes secondary to greed and graft in the nation's second largest city.

IT WAS a glorious tribute that Chicagoans paid last Sunday night to Moses Reznikoff, the venerable manager of the Morning Freiheit in Chicago, on the anniversary of his 50 years of struggle for peace and a better America.

Close to 500 guests attended a banquet at the Midwest Hotel and scores were turned away for lack of reservations.

It was a testimonial that echoed with the determination that reaction will not be permitted to carry through the threatened deportation of this fighting Jewish leader.



DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS

Dr. DuBois to Speak Oct. 16

CHICAGO.—The famed Negro scholar and peace leader, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, will be the main speaker at a rally here on Friday evening, Oct. 16, at 8 p.m., at Curtis Hall, 410 S. Michigan. The meeting will highlight a two-day conference on world peace through negotiations, to be held here Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16-17. Dr. DuBois will also act as chairman of the panel on Africa, the Middle East and the colonial peoples.

Reveal Firetrap Paid Owner 33% Profit on Investment

CHICAGO.—Just how much does Jimcrow housing in Chicago pay off?

A shocking example was disclosed last week in the hearings

on the fire at 3616 S. State St., where 18 Negroes were killed on Labor Day.

That 1890 firetrap was literally coining money for its owners—as are thousands of such tenements on the South Side where Negro people are compelled to live at the risk of their lives.

Here are the facts which explain why the big realtors maintain the South Side ghetto and organize mob violence against those who try to escape:

This building was unfit for human habitation. And yet, it was valued at \$19,000.

Its owners have disclosed that they drew from its tenants an annual rental of \$6,300!

In other words, the tenants were paying the full cost of the building every three years. And the condition of the building revealed clearly that the owners were spending almost nothing on its maintenance.

Has segregation made death-trap housing profitable? The rate is \$350 per year profit for each of the 18 people killed on Labor Day!

Steel Companies Predict Big Layoffs, Continue Profits

"We'll make good money in 1954."

That was the message last week from the head of the nation's biggest steel corporation, Benjamin Fairless, chairman of U. S. Steel Corp.

He was talking about steel tycoons, not steel workers. For the workers, the outlook is less earnings and more layoffs.

But while workers may be put out on the street, Fairless says joyfully that the steel trust "has the greatest opportunity that has come its way in 20 years."

Mill owners are looking forward to greater profits on less production. The industry magazine, "Iron Age," explained this week just how that works.

"The industry made money in 1930 when the ingot rate averaged 62.5 percent of capacity," said the magazine, "and in 1935 when it was

48.7 percent."

Iron Age listed some of the following "factor's in the industry's favor" during this period of production decline and mounting layoffs:

(a) The prospect that the excess profits tax will die; (b) increased plant efficiency (speedup); (c) elimination of premium pay such as incentive bonuses and overtime; (d) shutdown of small "marginal" producers who can't compete.

United Steel Workers research director Otis Brubaker, at a union conference here last weekend, made it clear how the big steel corporations are actually promoting profitable depressed conditions in the industry.

"They are part of the administration in Washington," he said, "who are making up the economic climate in which we are going to bargain next year."



Michigan edition

The Worker

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AFL ORGANIZERS IN RYAN HENCHMAN'S BAILIWICK



Members of the AFL Seafarers International Union (wearing white caps) use a sound truck on Brooklyn's Piers 1 and 2 as they urge members of the International Longshoremen's Association to

WATERFRONT BATTLE ON

Dockers Fight Shippers, Gangsters

THE SHIPPING INTERESTS provoked a wage struggle last week along the East Coast from Maine to Hampton Roads, Va., as the newly-established ILA-AFL moved to swing the dockers from the ousted racket-ridden International Longshoremen's Association.

As the tieup called by the ousted ILA was set to begin Thursday, longshoremen in the locals of the New York-New Jersey area, main center of Joseph P. Ryan's mobster rule, were being bombarded with appeals of both unions.

In addition to fighting shipowners and gangsters, longshoremen simultaneously faced a third struggle—against the bitter control of hiring that went

into effect in the port of New York.

ENACTED OBTINENTLY to eliminate crime on the waterfront, the new law requiring registration with the Waterfront Commission of the New York Harbor to qualify for work, gives the state arbitrary powers over dockers that may well prove decisive if given effect.

Lawrence P. Walsh, executive director of the Waterfront Commission, mailed registration blanks to 27,000 New York

"come over to our side." Tony Anastasia, Brooklyn dock boss of the union ousted by the AFL, was reported asking Joseph Ryan for "500 bodyguards."

longshoremen just a day before the strike deadline.

One of the key demands in the New York negotiations, which, however, Ryan's negotiators abandoned along with 80 percent of the wage demands, was a joint employer-union hiring hall. Ryan also reduced the demand for a 50-cent hourly raise to 10 cents.

The struggle in the port of New York will unquestionably also be decisive in the intra-union battle. A week after Ryan's ILA was booted out of the AFL, four New York locals voted to switch to the ILA-AFL with others scheduled to act within days.

THE FACT that the union was about to enter a strike, served to give Ryan forces some advantage. The AFL is made to appear as a divider of the workers at a crucial moment of the struggle. Some hours before the strike deadline the ILA-AFL's spokesmen did not yet give a clear statement on their policy in this situation.

They did serve notice to the shipowners that the ILA-AFL is petitioning the National Labor Relations Board for an election challenging the Ryan union's right to represent the longshoremen.

Dockers News, the little (Continued on Page 13)

We Are Not Yet Out of the Woods

ON WEDNESDAY, we reached the one-quarter mark in answer to our plea for \$60,000 to keep our paper going.

The "we" refers to editors, publishers and especially to you, our readers, whose devotion and self-sacrifice are the heart-beat of this newspaper.

Your contributions have included the meager dollars of pensioners, pennies saved by housewives or scraped together by victims of political persecution in jail, the fives and tens taken out of the slim budgets of workers in steel, auto, electrical, metal, garment, building trades and hosts of other industries.

The \$15,000 raised so far kept us going when it looked as

Send your contribution to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y., or bring it to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

If we had reached the end of our resources. But we are far, far from out of the woods. It is a bitter daily battle to raise the means for publishing. We need to raise some \$35,000 in contributions by Nov. 1, and the remaining \$10,000 soon after Nov. 1.

The main note in the scores of letters received daily is perhaps best expressed by this one, accompanying \$20 from California:

"I read the appeals, and although demands on us are heavy, I feel I must send what I could to keep The Worker going—a paper that is as necessary for us today as our meals, as life itself.

If we ever needed a workers' press, it is today. And the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds.... This is something our friends will not allow to happen."

...the mere thought that it can't be published for lack of funds"—this is one factor that has moved so many of our readers to make sacrifices themselves, and to go out to collect from others.

So far, our supporters in Michigan, Illinois, the Maryland-D.C. area, the Carolinas, Missouri and Connecticut have been among the most alert to our need, and have responded most rapidly.

Those in the Maryland-D.C. area, who came through with more than \$2,000 last year, have so far contributed close to \$700, and have only just got started. Michiganders have sent in nearly \$700, and have pledged a total of \$1,500. We have received close to \$100 from Missourians, out of \$200 pledged by them. From Illinois has come some \$750 out of a pledge of \$2,000. Connecticut readers have come through with nearly \$300 out of a pledge of \$800. And a third of the \$100 Carolina readers said they would raise has come in.

The response so far has been most heartening. But the pressure of our needs and the \$45,000 still to go, require that we keep rolling at a speed-up pace.

(Continued on Page 4)

THESE AND SIMILAR developments in the United States coincided with demands and proposals from abroad.

Following a unanimous demand for a top-level Four Power meeting by the recent British Trades Union Congress, Labor Party spokesmen meeting in convention at Margate, England, levelled sharp attacks on the Eisenhower-Dulles policy. Welsh M. P. Harold Davies asserted that "the Communist world" was trying a new way of life and that "all the bombers and all the hydrogen bombs will not stop the surge of this new life."

At the same time, the British Prime Minister's residence issued a statement that Sir Winston Churchill had not changed his mind in any way about his proposals of last May. (Continued on Page 4)

Scenes from the lives of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Two Immortals

The story of Ethel's early union days, her music studies, her love for Julius, and their secret meetings.

Start this series today. Turn to Page 8.

Potofsky Calls for Peace Negotiations

By ELIHU S. HICKS

A HIGHLIGHT of the New York State CIO Convention in Long Beach, N.Y., last week, was the address of Amalgamated Clothing Workers president Jacob S. Potofsky, calling for negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Sharply critical of the Administration's failure to involve labor in the shaping of foreign policy, Potofsky called for "a complete re-evaluation of the policies of the Administration in Washington and of the Congress."

While starting from the point of view of the big lie of Communist "aggression" and "belligerency," the veteran labor leader declared:

"The fact is that today one-half of the globe is under communist domination. We wish it were not so, but there it is. Does any man in his right mind believe that we can shoot it out of existence? In these days of atom and hydrogen bombs, such notions are nothing short of suicide."

ASSERTING THAT the alternative to "dealing" with the Soviet Union "may be atomic war and the destruction of our civilization," Potofsky stated: "But there are no international conflicts which cannot be resolved by negotiation."

"This may call for co-existence with nations whose philosophies we abhor," he continued. "It may mean dealing with them as equals even though we hate everything they stand for."

Turning to the "disease known as McCarthyism," Potofsky declared:

"Unless and until McCarthyism and McCarranism are rooted out, unless the reign of fear, distrust, hysteria and terror to which so many people in high places have succumbed, is extirpated at home, our need to win friends and allies throughout the world, and to influence the uncommitted peoples of Asia, may fail dismally."

THE FOREIGN policy adopted by the convention, however, failed to reflect the forward-moving thinking of Potofsky's speech.

While attacking those in the Administration who propagate the "go-it-alone" insanity, the resolution continued the line of supporting the cold war and calling for increased instead of decreased armaments.

Denouncing the fact that the "McCarthy's of all stripes" have a free hand in setting foreign policy,

the resolution attacked the "recklessly reactionary" McCarran immigration policies. Refusal of the U.S. delegation in the United Nations to sign the Human Rights covenant was in line with the "nationally suicidal idea of go-it-alone."

The outstanding position in terms of domestic policy, was the repeated denunciation of the Eisenhower administration for its turning the nation over to "big business domination" and its codification of the McCarthy-McCarran ultra-reactionaries.

The three major tasks of labor, the convention resolved, are the development of political action to defeat the Republicans in the 1953, 1954 and 1956 elections;

the achievements of organic unity of the trade union movement; and the organization of the union-

Early Start Charted For Steel Wage Fight

CHICAGO.

THE CIO United Steelworkers will get an early start on next year's contract renewal fight in a special gathering of the union's Wage Policy Committee in New York City Oct. 21.

The convening of this body, an unusual step at this time, was announced here I. W. Abel, international secretary-treasurer of the USA-CIO at a two-day district conference of the union.

Abel indicated that because the union is expecting a tough battle in 1954 on wages and other issues, "we are not waiting until the last minute for our preparations." Negotiations open next May.

The union leader declared the discussion of the wage program open in the steel locals, and urged the membership to send the 170-odd members of the Wage Policy Committee to the parley next month "equipped with your thinking."

The conference of the largest district of the union, Illinois-Indiana District 31, with some 800 delegates attending from 211 locals, also tackled the crucial matter of political action for the 1954 con-

gressional elections.

District Director Joe Germane

denounced the Eisenhower adminis-

tration which, he said, was made

up of the enemies of labor.

"This situation can be allevi- ated somewhat," he declared, "if we make effective use of our CIO political action committees and prepare to wage a vigorous cam-

paign to defeat the enemies of

organized labor and elect our

friends in the 1954 congressional elec-

tions."

Al Whitehouse, director of the USA-CIO in the Cincinnati district, lashed the President, whom he referred to as "Eisenhower," and declared that "a great general is making a poor president."

He blasted the President's ap- pointment of James Byrnes to the U. N. delegation. He cited a news report that Byrnes, "who says right out that he is anti-Negro," has been assigned to the U. N. committee on racial problems.

The conference here at the Mor- rison Hotel contained references to the economic decline which is beginning to hit the steel industry. Abel declared that 50,000 steel- workers have been laid off thus far across the country.

THE WEEK IN LABOR AFFAIRS

- Unity Wins Pact from Armour
- Minn. CIO Backs Farmers

FOLLOWING a series of warning stoppages in plants throughout the country, including a walkout of all Chicago plants, Amour & Co. reached an agreement with the CIO's United Packinghouse Workers and the AFL's Amalgamated Meat Cutters following all-night joint negotiations Wednesday. Hailed as an example of the power of CIO-AFL unity, the agreement came as a result of the mutual action of both unions, in accordance with their agreement, and a pledge by either not to settle unless terms are satisfactory for both.

The terms are expected to serve as a basis for agreement with the others of the big four packers.

The agreement calls for a straight five-cent hourly raise and payment by the companies of the full cost of a medical plan estimated tax at 4½ cents an hour.

THE MINNESOTA Convention of the CIO, alarmed at the developing farm crisis, voted to back "every effort of the farm population to forestall the coming (farm) disaster by throwing the full strength of the unions in back of legislation to help the farmers."

The seriousness of the situation was brought before the 330 delegates by Robert Olson, president of the Waseca County Farm Bureau. He said if the present Eisenhower administration policies continue the country will be again gripped by mass unemployment. Recalling the Eisenhower election promises to farmers, Olson quoted a recent speech by Agriculture Secretary Benson in Wisconsin when he pledged he "would not stand idly by and watch farmers put through the wringer."

"You're cockeyed right he's not," continued Olson. "He's going to put us through the wringer himself."

ALABAMA'S newly-enacted "right-to-work" law will be carried to a court test jointly by the AFL and CIO. . . . Oregon's recently enacted anti-picketing law is also due for a test on the basis of a restaurant owner's claim his place was picketed illegally.

DECLARING southern ray- on-cotton workers have had no raise since 1950 and are 50

cents an hour below the average for all manufacturing workers in the country, the executive council of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, decided to press for raises.

THERE WAS a noticeable lag in August employment, according to the Department of Labor with a smaller pickup of employment for the period than any time since 1945.

THE CIO issued its call for the 15th Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Nov. 16-20.

WITH THE STRIKE of 1,500 workers of the Hat Corporation of America in its 13th week, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, AFL, is floating a \$500,000 bond issue to finance the walkout to carry the struggle to victory. The union has already spent \$400,000 on the walkout, \$100,000 of it a loan from the ILGWU. About 40 percent of the loan was already subscribed by members of the union.

FOR THE FIRST time in years, AFL and CIO maritime unions on the West Coast held a conference on joint action. Included in the parley were the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, the Marine Firemen and Oilers that recently voted to affiliate with SUP; Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, Radio Association of America and the National Maritime Union, all of CIO, and Masters, Mates and Pilots, AFL.

THE HARD-FOUGHT 16-week strike of 5,000 Arma Corp workers in Mineola, L. I., and Brooklyn was settled on the basis of raises ranging from nine to 14 cents an hour and reinstatement of 158 workers laid off prior to the strike. The unions are the IUE-CIO and the unaffiliated Engineers Association of Arma.

THE STRIKE of Hearn Department Store workers, which began May 13, continued as the company rejected an offer of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, to take off the pickets if 600 strikers were reinstated. The company placed another ad in the papers: red-baiting the leaders of the DPO.

By CARL HIRSCH

UE Convention Mapped Plan for Peace, Jobs

PRACTICAL ANSWERS to the knottiest problems facing American workers—maintaining jobs and wage standards in peacetime—were contained this week in the program of the UE.

From their convention in Chicago, delegates of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers carried home a plan that is not a slick cure-all but a guide for struggle.

And the convention made it clear that the key is struggle against the "Big Business" policies of profit greed which have steadily slashed the capacity of the American people to buy the products of our factories."

The UE called on the labor unions of America to open a two-front battle for the very livelihood of their members.

ONE PHASE is in the shops where it was indicated even

No Thought Control or Bookburning, Says AFL

By GEORGE MORRIS

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them," declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights, allegation. Nor can we relinquish the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant; or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

The convention further gave endorsement to the executive council's "unreserved condemnation of all attempts to curb freedom of thought or of speech." This is probably the farthest the AFL had gone to express alarm over the witch-hunt hysteria of recent years. The endorsed Council statement said:

"We cannot tolerate the wrecking of lives of innocent citizens by the methods of thought control or

ST. LOUIS.

"CIVILIZED PEOPLE do not burn books nor do they limit free access to them,"

declared the convention of the American Federation of Labor in its final day as it completed action on scores of policy and legislative resolutions. The resolution on Civil Rights, allegation. Nor can we relinquish the tenets which safeguard the dignity of the individual in a free society, such as the sanctity of a man's home and his person against search, seizure or arrest without a warrant; or the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

THE AFL, reaffirming its stand for Fair Employment Practices laws on all levels, and amendment of Senate Rule 22 so as to cut out filibustering, also had some direct words on civil rights WITHIN the AFL:

"In our great labor federation in which the workingmen are united without regard for their belief, their race, or the color of their skin, there is no room for segregation or any other form of discrimination."

This is another notice to the few organizations in the AFL that still practice Jim Crow, that it is time to cleanup. The wide range

(Continued on Page 18) (Continued on Page 18)

MOTION TO DISMISS SMITH ACT CASE

NO 'CLEAR & PRESENT DANGER'

DETROIT.—A motion to dismiss the Smith Act indictment against six Michiganders was argued before Federal Judge Frank Picard on Monday, July 28. The motion was submitted by Attorneys Ernest Goodman and Chester Smith in behalf of the six—Saul Wellman, Nat Canley, Thomas Dennis, Philip Schatz, Helen Wintner and William Allan.

It's argued that the indictment does not spell out any illegal acts, that parts of the alleged "conspiracy" refer to a period outlawed by the statute of limitations; that the so-called "overt acts" charged are not material to the indictment that the charges violate the defendants' constitutional rights under the Bill of Rights and that the Smith Act itself is unconstitutional.

These legal arguments will be reinforced by an introductory statement relating to the deterioration in civil liberties and the advance of McCarthyism in the United States since the 6-2 U. S. Supreme Court decision in June 1951, upholding the first Smith Act convictions. The introduction further points out that the lower court can reach a decision other than that of the high tribunal in the Dennis case, inasmuch as that latter de-

cision was based on a supposed "clear and present danger" which does not now exist. *

AFFIDAVITS filed separately by defendant William Allan and Saul Wellman support these political arguments for dismissal.

Allan's motion went into considerable detail regarding the extent to which civil liberties have deteriorated since the Dennis decision.

He quoted ex-President Truman, Ford Foundation president Paul C. Hoffman, Lloyd K. Garrison, former chairman of the War Labor Board, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and others to the effect that an atmosphere of fear has driven out objective thinking and discussion. He cited conclusions reached by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the American Jewish Congress and the Anti-Discrimination League of B'nai B'rith that anti-Negro and anti-Semitism acts are mounting. He cited the opinion of outstanding educators that cultural and educational freedom are under the sharpest attack.

Allan emphasized the attack on labor: the so-called anti-Communist provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law which spokesmen of organized labor recognize as directed against trade unionism itself. He quoted warnings by the CIO, the UAW-CIO president Hugo Ernst, of the AFL Restaurant and Hotel Employees, and others against the Smith Act and other such legislation.

WELLMAN's affidavit supported the contention that the indictment is not warranted by any "clear and present danger" to public security (as had been alleged in the Dennis case, decided at the height of the war in Korea when extension of that war was considered imminent).

Wellman detailed developments since 1951 which indicate that the road to world peace is wide open—the Korean truce, the readiness of the Soviet Union to reach a peaceful settlement of all differences and to extend trade relations with the West, the deep-seated desire of the American people for

peace. He cited the stand for peaceful negotiations between the U.S.A. and the USSR taken by the 14th UAW-CIO convention and similar opinions expressed by the CIO Packinghouse Workers, Democratic Party, Chieftain Adlai Stevenson and many others. *

SHOULD the motion to dismiss be denied, the Smith Act defendants have prepared motions for postponement, for a Bill of Particulars, for a list of books to be used and for receipt of a daily transcript of the proceedings.

Postponement was requested, because, lacking a Bill of Particulars which was first requested almost a year ago, the defendants are unable to prepare their defense adequately, and because the atmosphere of hysteria created by the Nov. 30 hearings here by the House Committee on Un-American Activities would seriously hamper the defense.

Defy Threat to Kill Bills for Foreign Born

DETROIT.—Michiganders were alerted last week to the danger that a deal is afoot in Washington to kill all substitutes to the hated McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

Abner Green, secretary of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, warned that Administration spokesmen had "paid for" their bill to admit 214,000 "refugees" into this country by promising to gile out any revision of the Walter-McCarran Act next session.

"This political deal exposes the callousness of congressional leadership," Green said, "and a dangerous scheme to defeat the people's demand for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Law."

The Michigan Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, 920 Chelvix Bldg., Detroit 26, urges that telegrams and letters be sent to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees protesting the plot to table and calling for public hearings on the Lehman-Celler Bill which is designed to replace the anti-foreign born legislation.

Mich. Bar Ass'n Votes to Back State FEP Law

DETROIT.—The struggle to obtain Fair Employment Practices legislation moved forward another step when the Michigan Bar Association at its recent convention backed FEPC for Michigan.

The 1,500 lawyers, meeting in Detroit last week, overwhelmingly voted to ask for legislation aimed specifically at preventing discrimination in private industry as well as in other places.

They also demanded that segregation be stopped in state hospitals. A week ago, in a pre-convention statement, they listed hospitals, including the Herman Kiefer here, which practice segregation of Negro patients.

On Oct. 14 at the Masonic Temple, Detroit, a state-wide conference called by the UAW-CIO will meet to step up work of organized labor and liberal groups for FEPC, city, state and national. Discrimination in restaurants, hotels, motels and upgrading of Negro workers will be some of the other points in the auto workers meetings, expected to attract several hundred delegates.

Diggs Campaign Under Way

DETROIT.—No feeling of over-confidence prevails in the campaign setup of State Sen. Charles Diggs, Jr., who finished sixth among the 18 candidates nominated for Common Council.

Sen. Diggs was part of a labor-backed coalition of seven candidates, all of whom were among the 18 candidates nominated, nine of whom will be chosen as Council members on Nov. 3, for the next four years.

The others are Louis Miriani, Eugene Van Antwerp, Mary Beck, Ed Connor, incumbents, and Stanley Nowak and Orville Linck. Nowak comes from Dodge Local No. 3 and Linck from the AFL Teachers' Union.

The Negro state Senator who finished higher in the primary than any other Negro candidate in Detroit's history may be the one to crack the lily white character of

the Detroit council. He is a New Deal Democrat.

"I am grateful for the confidence given me as expressed by all groups in Detroit," said Diggs, "and it is evident that a lot more people are interested in representative government than would appear on the surface."

Diggs said that he felt there was a "hidden revolution" going on to improve human relations in Detroit. Diggs said that the votes came from all sections of the people.

Labor unions, mass organizations, community groups are all being contacted by the campaign committee for Diggs, and are being

asked to have him or any member of the coalition speak.

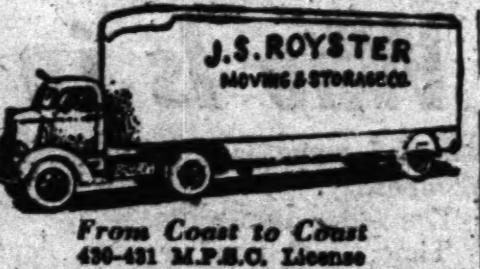
Election headquarters for the coalition ticket are: Diggs for Council headquarters, 7721 Oakland Ave., at Clay, upstairs;

Also:

- UAW Local 190, 6111 Mt. Elliot,
- UAW Tool and Die Council, 5981 Woodward,
- UAW Local 7, at 1551 West Grand Boulevard,
- UAW Locals 985, at 5911 Michigan Ave.,
- UAW Local 163, at 22635 Plymouth,
- UAW Region, 281 W. Grand Blvd.

Michigan Edition THE WORKER

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NEW OPPORTUNITIES IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

By Andrew Stevens

Recent report to the Nat'l Conference. C.P.U.S.A. available at Berenson Bookstore, 2419 Grand River, Detroit.



STRIKEBREAKING. That great "friend" of labor, the Ford Motor Co., has just been exposed in as dirty a piece of strikebreaking as can be imagined, and which almost cost a worker his life.

An unmarked truck went through a picket line up in Muskegon to get pistons in a struck plant of the Muskegon Piston Ring Co. The picket, Walter Carr, was hit by the truck, went to hospital.

Frank Marshall, reporter for Ford Facts, tells how it was discovered by the union that at the company's Rouse garage two company truck-tractors, Nos. 936 and 937 and Trailers Nos. T12 and T24, had been made unidentifiable by the grinding off of all company identification (company name and numbers) and a fast repaint job. They were hooked up and later picked up by two burly unknown characters. *

MERGER. The meetings on a merger now going on between Dick Cosser, UAW vice president and Matt Smith, MESA proxy, arose on the UAW's initiative because last summer Matt got under the UAW's skin and they decided to take him on and appropriated some dough to do so. But the redoubtable Smith is no pushover and the raid against him failed. So now the UAW has decided to try to "take over" Matt and his 42,000 member union. *

TO THE READERS. Our editor Billy Allan presents to us a problem. How can we cover the CIO convention in Cleveland in November, the Hoffman witchhunt and Clardy Un-American Committee hearings, Nov. 30, the UAW National Unemployment Conference Dec. 6-7 in Washington, when he is on trial on a Smith Act frameup in Federal Court? We suggest our readers write to the U. S. District Attorney's office, Federal Bldg. and tell them to drop the charges. *

NEW ONE. Judge Joe Moynihan's son, Junior, has been sworn in as the chief assistant U. S. District Attorney here. His old man is notorious for his anti-labor decisions, being the judge the bosses always go to when they want an injunction against picketing or organized labor. It will be a surprise if Junior is any different. *

THIS IS "LIFE." Life magazine devoted two pages of its Sept. 14 issue to Operation Tornado in Bescher Township and succeeded as usual in leaving out any mention of the tremendous role played by AFL and CIO in the rebuilding of that stricken area.

They don't say that 5,500 workers, Negro and white, men, women, and youth were organized by labor, went into Bescher in Operation Tornado and rebuilt over 200 houses. *

STILL SEGREGATING. When \$7,000,000 real estate owner, Harry Durbin, secretary of the Detroit Housing Commission, reported the other day to the Common Council, he talked of "white occupancy" and "Negro occupancy." The Housing Commission's claim that they have changed their old policy of segregation is a lie. *

MORTGAGES. Organized labor and all other people should send letters to Albert M. Cole, federal housing and home finance administrator, Washington, D. C., backing up Governor William's proposal that workers who are idle because of the Livonia fire should be given time on mortgage payments. This should also apply to the unemployed generally. *

UN-AMERICANS. It's reported that UAW-secretary treasurer Emil Mazey is telling workers who ask him what the International is going to do about the pending Nov. 30 witchhunt of the Un-American Committee here, that the International will have the same position as they had towards the old Dies Committee. If such is true then it is to be lauded, and the rank and file should let brother Mazey know. *

FBI. Did you know that FBI is supposed to stand for Fidelity, Bravery, Integrity? Here is a sample of what the FBI really stands for:

Doris Fine is the wife of the Communist leader, Fred Fine, who was compelled to become a political refugee. Mrs. Fine, who has a small son, has been making her livelihood working in an electrical shop in Chicago.

Recently, the employer called her in, obviously acting under instructions from the FBI, and ordered her to submit to a loyalty oath, repudiating her husband. She refused, of course, and last week she was fired.

You must be very proud of yourself, Mr. Hoover!

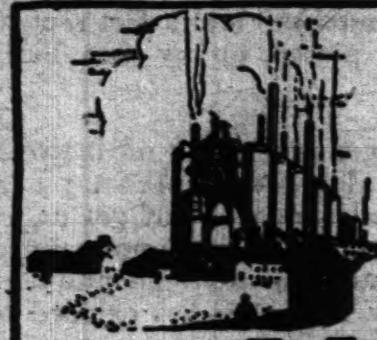
TEETH. A CIO member in Canton, who was a Korean vet, went to the Veteran Administration to have his teeth fixed. They pulled them all out and he was sweating out artificial ones when the Veterans Administration policy change and he was told there was no money available for his false teeth. He's now looking for a political program with teeth in it. *

GIMMICK. They are constantly dreaming up alibis to cover up segregation, but here's a new one. When the charge of bias was made by the State Bar Association about Michigan hospitals segregating Negro patients, one duck, Dr. Albert Houstis, state health commissioner, said that when patients must live a long time together in a room it is important they have congenial relationships with the other patients. *

GOOD RIDDANCE. We see that Clayton Fountain who made himself a photographer at the expense of UAW members' dues money, is about to migrate to Los Angeles. Well our friends in Los Angeles should know that Fountain worked with the Immigration Department here and willingly went on the witness stand and stoolied on Sam Sweet, former UAW Local 51 educational director. His "hobby" is taking pictures with a candid camera of progressives. Where the pictures go you can guess too. He claims to have written a book 'Union Guy' the title of which had no connection with his history. *

THE PINCH. After 74 years of running a business without a union labor or contract, Richman Bros., that scabby outfit that was picketed for over a year by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO, has been forced to adopt a credit service. In four column ads, the scab outfit invites men to buy their non-union made clothes. Even though the picket line was ordered off, workers don't wear Richman clothes and no rich and well-to-do buy them. *

Call UAW Parley Dec. 7-8 On Unemployment Crisis



**Michigan
edition**

The Worker

THE WORKER, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1953

The Anti-McCarthyism Front

1) THE RADULOVICH CASE

DETROIT.—Support mounted here last week for Lt. Milo Radulovich, University of Michigan senior, who was fighting his threatened discharge from the Air Force because of association with his father and sister, alleged pro-Communists.

The Detroit Free Press warned: "If the measure of a man's loyalty to his country is to be determined by the associations or political beliefs of members of his family, there will be very few of us who will be safe. . . . If this sort of thing is to be standard practice, we can all live in terror of the informer. . . . The protection of individual rights will become nothing more than a fiction, believed in by no one."

Asserting that the charges against Lt. Radulovich "are based apparently on only the flimsiest hearsay evidence," the editorial pointed up the "danger that confidence in our boasted system of justice and fairness will be diminished in the yes of people both in this country and abroad."

The Detroit News also attacked the persecution of Lt. Radulovich, and the threatened discharge further boomeranged with an editorial in the Michigan Daily, U of M student organ, calling on University authorities to demand a "fair review."

Margaret Radulovich Fishman, the lieutenant's sister, declared:

"The efforts of the Army to deny my brother a future, both economically and scholastically graphically dramatize to me the extent to which the effects of McCarthyism have taken hold in our country."

2) REUTHER AND DR. FRAM

DETROIT.—Walter Reuther and man Veldes.

Rabbi Leon Fram both urged resistance to McCarthyism last week.

Reuther, president of the CIO and the UAW-CIO, told the State Bar Convention that congressional probe committees were leading America to a negative approach and "throwing due process to the winds."

He said he found Europeans "much more worried about McCarthyism than communism. They are frightened that America is choking freedom." He warned that "apostles of hatred, fear and hysteria" must be stopped from creating "a world environment in which war is inevitable."

Rabbi Fram, president of the Michigan Council, American Jewish Council, attacked "repulsive abuse of the congressional investigative process, namely the practice of condemning individuals without due process of law." He voiced a vehement protest at the "recent desecration" of the name of the open shop bosses, armed with subpoenas and conducted by a congressional committee char-

tegrity with anger but the grief which has beset my father as a result of this attack upon his integrity as a citizen and upon his basic loyalty is difficult to witness. My father, a veteran, and naturalized citizen, is an American by choice and has devoted the better part of his life to building this country with his labor. Like most immigrants he brought with him to the U. S. an intense love of freedom and a real devotion to the principles and traditions of his new homeland. This love was instilled in us, his children. We, as all American children, were taught that our country stood for freedom to think, read and inquire.

"I am gravely concerned as to the status of these traditional freedoms, when my brother, with whom I have had almost no contact for the past eight years, can be maligned and his reputation ruined because of my alleged political beliefs and activities. My beliefs and convictions, be they what they may, have nothing whatsoever to do with my brother."

"We have heard of guilty by association, this is something new and more horrible, this is GUILTY BY RELATIONSHIP. My brother is guilty of being my brother."

"It seems that McCarthyism has set new standards in our land. In order to prove one's loyalty, one must denounce one's own father, sister or entire family if need be, and thus proves oneself a 'good American.' I am sure that loyal Americans despise the type of un-American thinking."

3) HOFFMAN

DETROIT.—The worst labor-baiting Congressman in Michigan, Clare Hoffman, armed with a new government committee to use against organized labor, will descend on unions here Oct. 10 through Oct. 20.

Hoffman is going to investigate the AFL Teamsters Union and how it spends its dues money. Hoffman also announced that he will go into all phases of "labor racketeering."

Serious alarm is felt in the ranks of labor at the plans of this agent of AJC founder Stephen S. Wise pocketfuls of subpoenas and con-

DETROIT.—The announcement last week by Governor Williams' full employment committee that over 103,000 Michiganders are unemployed has brought a series of proposals in its train. The Michigan Unemployment Security Commission said there will be 120,000 idle by mid-October.

Most important proposal is that of the UAW International Office which will call a nationwide conference Dec. 6-7 in Washington, D. C., with delegates from almost 1,000 local unions.

Also in Michigan the Democratic Party State Central Committee took note of the growing unemployment that has cut purchasing power of idle workers, said the Demo lead-

ers, but would help to increase buying power.

AT THE WASHINGTON national conference on unemployment the UAW-CIO leaders it is reported, will set up a program for winning additional national assistance to the unemployed and they will present to the GOP-NAM Eisenhower Administration the need for public works projects.

Some UAW locals like Chevrolet in Flint have put into their programs the need for all of this but also wage fight for opening trade with any nation in the world that wants to buy cars, trucks and tractors.

Unity to Aid Jobless Agreed by Leaders of UAW Int'l, Local 600

Toledo Worker Warns Against Wage-Cutting to 'Solve' Crisis

TOLEDO, O.
Editor, Michigan Worker:

Layoffs in auto shops and supplier plants have now idled 7,500 Toledo workers.

At this point, the efforts of Local 12 UAW-CIO with 35,000 members have mainly been confined to demanding an increase in maximum unemployment insurance benefits (limited to \$35 weekly in Ohio). There has, however, been greater stress laid on developing effective political action. Both CIO and AFL are trying to organize effective precinct organization of their United Labor Committee.

The local newspapers as well as the union press of the AFL and the UAW-CIO have given prominence to the formation of a committee to attract new industries to Toledo. The big employers and the union leaders formed the committee.

Soon after it was formed and held its first shindig, an editorial was written in the paper of the Local Teamsters' Unions by Lawrence Steinberg, president of the Joint Teamsters Council and member of the new committee. This editorial was then prominently reprinted in the Toledo Union Journal, organ of Local 12, UAW-CIO.

Labor, says Steinberg, should not give up "any of its militancy." Then he goes on:

"The labor movement here must take into consideration the prevailing wages, not only in our community, but in the competitive area. We cannot afford to place ourselves in a position where we will sell ourselves out of the market and bring unemployment."

The long and short of it is that this editorial holds out to the work-

ers the "hope" of getting and holding jobs by proposing they abandon their demands for a higher living standard. It baldly hints at accepting lower wages.

The true labor policy of organizing the unorganized and eliminating wage differentials by raising the lower wage is just pushed aside. Labor is invited to renounce its demands for higher wages; and Toledo employers are furnished with arguments for a wage-cutting drive.

The surest way for labor to bring on a crisis and mass unemployment is to fall for the suicidal thinking of its editorial. We are getting layoffs and a slump because people have not had high enough wages to absorb the production of our plants! And because the cold war has throttled our foreign trade.

Only a program aimed at increasing mass purchasing power, and ending the cold war will help assure jobs.

—TOLEDO WORKER.

EDITORIAL NOTE

We welcome the very excellent letter from our shop correspondent in Toledo. We agree with his polemic with some Toledo union leaders.

But isn't the time overripe for progressive trade unionists to join with all other workers in the movement now shaping up in preparation for the National UAW Conference on Unemployment, scheduled to take place in Washington, D. C., Dec. 6-7.

Undoubtedly this conference will press the fight for increased unemployment compensation (Moody-Dingell Bill), the shorter work week, demands for cuts in taxes for low income groups.

DETROIT.—Ford Facts, official organ of UAW-CIO local 600, reported that in a meeting of its officers with the four top officials of the International during the week of Sept. 26, bread and butter issues and 1955 contracts were discussed.

Local 600 spokesmen, while agreeing that to fight for an annual wage is important, pointed up the need for a \$200 a month pension plan, reduction in age for retirees, and a program to meet looming mass unemployment.

They asked, but did not get in answer according to their report, about what is to be done on unemployment in the 20-month period between now and the annual wage negotiations. As to Local 600's proposal for the 30-hour week with 40 hours pay, the International officers said they too were for a shorter work week and felt that this and the guaranteed annual wage were inter-related, but that the fight for the guaranteed annual wage had to be made first.

The International officers did say they were disturbed at the prospect of increasing unemployment and are calling a conference in Washington in December to consider this most serious problem.

The International officers—Reuther, Mazey, Gosser, Livingstone—said they were not desirous of rocking the boat in any local union but rather they are interested in preserving and extending unity within the UAW and throughout the entire labor movement.

Michigan has raised \$650 in the Emergency Fund Drive, for 45 percent of our quota. Have you sent in your five or ten dollar bill to P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y.?

Fishnet—Or Who Is in the Stew?

LOS ANGELES.—The Feather Merchant, organ of Chrysler CIO-UAW Local 230 has found use for that weird "Dragnet" them melody—and a realistic improvement on the radio-TV show which features the flatvoiced of actor Jack Webb as "Sgt. Joe Friday."

And it all ends up to a crazy, mixed-up drama called "Fishnet." Goes like this, if you furnish your own melody:

Dum-da-dum-dum.

This is an auto plant. There's cars. All kinds. Chrysiers. De Sotos, Plymouths. There's bodies, motors and drive shafts. That's what's in front of house with flash-

where I come in. My name—Joe Wednesday.

Dum-da-dum-dum.

Time: 3:02 p.m., Friday, Aug. 7. Foreman tells me I'm off the week of the 10th. Inventory. Come back the 17th. Told my wife. We ate our fourth can of Dinty Moore Stew that week.

Dum-da-dum-dum.

Nine a.m., Monday, Aug. 10. Went to unemployment office. Man said there's a week's waiting period but I start back Monday, 17. Ineligible. Went home and played with the kids.

Seven p.m., Friday, Aug. 14. Man in front of house with flash-

light. Looked like finance company. Turned out to be Western Union. Told not to report back until Tuesday, 18th. Heat up another can of Dinty Moore.

Three p.m., Tuesday, Aug. 18. Reported back to work. Told I'm laid off again the 19th. No unemployed check. No week waiting period. Why did they call me back for just two days? Me, the wife and kids had another can of Dinty Moore.

Dum-da-dum-dum.

This is an auto plant. There's cars bodies and shafts. All kinds, especially Chrysler shafts.

Dum-da-dum-dum.